BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1826. [NUMBER 1749.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Boards Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at 1 o'clock on Monday next, the 6th instant, TWO HORSES will be sold by Public Auction, at the General Pay Office, on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
GEO. ELLIOT,
Acting General Paymaster

BOMBAY,
GENERAL PAY OFFICE,
2d MARCH 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the GENERAL SALE of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Thursday the 16th of this Month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at Noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. FLOWER,
Warehouse-keeper,

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
1st *March* 1826.

Public Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Assessor of the Wheel Tax has been directed by the Court of Petty Sessions, to renew, by the 1st of April next, all the Badges of all Bullock and Horse Pleasure Hackeries, as also those of Labour Carts:—all owners of this description of vehicle are hereby warned accordingly, and directed to attend at the Office of the Assessor, daily, Sunday excepted, from the 1st March next, for the purpose of renewing the Badges, which will be nailed on to every Hackery or Cart, upon the owners paying one quarter of a Rupee to the Assessor for the same. If any Hackery or Cart shall be found on the public roads, or in the possession of any one, without such Badge, after the 1st April next, the owner will be fined for every such offence; one moiety being given to the informer.

By order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
W. FENWICK,
CLERK

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
14th *February* 1826.

ઢુધારી જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કીઆંથી આપીએચજે ફોરટ પીટીશેશંન વાલાઆંએ ગાડીઆંનાં છાપાનાં આપનારને હોઉંમ આપેઆંછેજે તારીખ ૧ લી આવતા આપરલે મહીનાંની અંદર શરવે બલદનાં ગાડાં તથા બલદની તથા ગોડાની જશકીની ગાડીઆંતથા ગાડુતી ગાડાંઆંનો છાપો નવો કરેતે શાકુ શરવે જાતનાં ગાડી તથા ગાડાંઆંનાં ધણીઆંને અગાકુથી ખબર આપીએચ અગાર હોઉંમ કરીએચજે છાપાનાં આપનારની હારીશમાં આદીતવાર વજેરે કરરોજ તારીખ ૧ લી આવતા મારચ મહીનાંની થીતે તારીખ ૧ લી આવતા આપરલે મહીનાંની શ્રુકી નવો છાપો લેવાને વાશતે આવે તે છાપો કરએઉ ગાડીને અગાર ગાડાંને ખીલેવતી જડી લીએ અને તે છાપાનો રુપીઆ ૦૧ પાચા પગાર કરવો કદાચ તારીખ ૧ લી આવતા આપરલે મહીનાંની પકી કરએઉ ગાડી અગાર ગાડું રશતા કુપર અથવા તેહેનાં ધણીને તાંહાં વગર છાપેનુ ભારકશ આલંમ પકડશે તો તે ધણીને દંડ આપવો પડશે અને તે દંડ મધેથી અરધો ભાગ જેઉંછે આલંમ કરશે તેને આપશે—તારીખ ૧૪ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬ *

ફોરટ પીટીશેશંનનાં કુકંમથી
વીલીઅમ પ્રેનવીઝ
કલારક

श्री

पेचडी मणीर केघर
केघर घेछुन चेतो घेजीपे घे
ंजीगीभेछन पज्याजी गाज्यांचे
छाडेशेपार यांछ कुजन चीश्च
पछे पे ता १ एते घप्रीश मणी
न्याचे घंत ७पं घेन्नच्या गाज्या
प घेन्नचे प घोज्याचे ंस्त्री गा
ज्या प घाडोत्री गाज्याचे छाडे
नपे मन्नपे यापमगीनां ७पं म
तीची गाडी प गाज्या त्यांचे ई
न्याछ घगोघर केघर घेतो प घ
न्न मगीतां पे ता १ एते घर्च
मणीन्या पाछीन छाडे घेप्रान्नचे
छमीशंत रणीपर केंगीश मरन
घनभेश ता १ एते घप्रीश मणी
न्या छघेंते नपछापा घ्रापघ्याम
गीतां यापे तोछापा घरछन गा
डी घछप गाज्यांपघ घीन्यापे
षडाप घणी त्या छाप्याचा १ पा
एन छगार मन्नप मतचीत ता
१ एते घप्रीश मणीन्या नंतर छ
रछेन गाडी प गाज्या चस्त्रीप
प घछप त्याचे ईन्यान्नडेछ घग
रछाप्याचें घरमछ मीन्नश्याछ त्या
ईन्याछ चंड ग्रापन्नगेर घणी
त्या चंडाजीन घर्धीभाग मे घे
णी म.पीए त्याछ पेतीए

ग्रेगंछीगीभेछन्चे कुम
घपन्न ६ई म ग्रेनछि
ईंम मन्नते
डी ई छीगीभेछन छमीछ
ता १४ ग्रेघ्रीपजी छन १८२६

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Marine Board, on Saturday the 11th instant, for the whole or any part of 300 Tons of EUROPE COALS, required for the eventual use of the ENTERPRIZE STEAM VESSEL: the price to be stated in Bushels, and the Coals to be deliverable within ten days after the acceptance of the tender.

By Order of the Marine Board,
JAMES J. ROBINSON,
Secretary.

BOMBAY
MARINE BOARD OFFICE,
March 3d 1826.

MR. G. HIGGS
HAS NOW FOR SALE,
AT HIS STABLES, THE FOLLOWING
SUPERIOR BLOOD
ARAB HORSES.

	Years.	Height.
SHAMROCK, a Fleabitten Grey, between	6 & 10	14 2
Fairplay, a Grey,	8	14 2½
Ploughboy, a do	8	14 2½
Sly Boots, a do.	5	14 3
Spartan, a do.	5	14 3
Banker, a Rone Barbien promising maiden, rising,	4	15 2
Pilot, a Bay, who ran at Madras, and is an Excellent Charger or Parade Horse,	8	14 2

Also several other most Superior and Promising Maiden Horses for next Season, from Four to Six years, and height from 14-1 to 14-2.

Price and further particulars may be known on application to Mr. H.

Bombay, 4th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 9th Instant, GOLD Seals, Watch Keys, Eye Glasses, Brooches, Work and Music Boxes, Ivory Baskets, Double barrelled Fowling Pieces, Medicine Chests, Tutanag Dish Covers, Japan Bottle Stands, Ladies Sattin boots and Shoes, a few 25 Catty Boxes of Souchong and Pekoe Tea just imported, and a variety of other articles.

Meadows Street, 4th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

WHITE, Scarlet, Drab, & Black Patent British Cashmere Cloth, which they particularly recommend to the notice of Gentlemen for its lightness and beautiful texture.

PRICE PER YARD Rs. 12.

Meadows Street, 4th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A BAY ARAB COLT,
3 YEARS OLD,
HEIGHT 14 1,
PRICE Rs. 1,000,
&c.
BLACK ARAB COLT,
3 YEARS OLD
HEIGHT 14 0,
PRICE Rs. 500.

Meadows Street, 4th March 1826

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY next the 7th instant,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
THE REMAINING HOGSHEADS
OF STEIN'S AND SIMS'
PALE ALE.

Bombay, 4th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE,
A NEW,
BENGAL BUILT
BUGGY,
IMPORTED PER
WINDSOR CASTLE,
PRICE Rs. 800

Meadows Street, 4th March 1826.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
COURIER PRESS,
THE BOMBAY
CALENDAR
AND
REGISTER
FOR THE YEAR
1826,
WITH
AN ALMANAC.
PRICE 10 RUPEES.

Courier Office, 4th March 1826.

FOR PASSAGE,
TO ENGLAND,
THE
WINDSOR CASTLE,
600 TONS,
Capt. William Heathorn,
TO SAIL ON OR BEFORE
THE TWENTIETH INSTANT,

THIS Ship has been Elegantly fitted up while in Calcutta, and any Medical Gentleman proceeding to Europe, who would undertake the Professional duties on board, will be liberally treated with.—Apply at the office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 4th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE FOLLOWING CHINA ARTICLES,
VIZ.

SEED Coral Necklaces, Bracelets and Earrings per Set	50
Green, Blue, and Black Do.	Rs. 40 to 54
Silver Do.	at 30
Gold Earrings, per Pair,	Rs. 21 to 40
Silver Tea Pot, Sugar Bason, and Milk Ewer weighing 300 tolas	450
Drawing Room Chairs per Doz	Rs. 60
Couches per Pair	90

Meadows Street, 4th March, 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT LIGHT
BUGGY,
PRICE Rs. 650.

Meadows Street, 4th March 1826.

TO BE DISPOSED OF
BY LOTTERY
THE WELL KNOWN
House and Ground,
THE PROPERTY OF
Captain Mansfield,
SITUATED AT THE SUNGUM
POONAH,

A Plan of the Premises may be seen, and Tickets had of,

Higg's and Briggs.

THE GARDEN is plentifully supplied with water, and contains upwards of a hundred Peach Trees, two hundred of the large Aurungabad Vine Trees, many of the Aurungabad Orange Trees, and several hundred other fruit Trees.

The buildings cost upwards of Thirty Five Thousand Rupees, without including the Expense of the Garden, which was very heavy, as most of the Trees were brought nearly two hundred miles. The whole is in high order, and immediate possession will be given.

SCHEME,
300 TICKETS AT Rs. 100 EACH.

Bombay, 4th March 1826.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

BY A

LOTTERY

OF 125 TICKETS,

AT RS. 200 PER TICKET,

THE ELEGANT

MANSION AND PREMISES

OF

DAPOORIE,

THE Property of the late Lieut. Colonel JOHN FORD, within five Miles of Poonah, which were originally erected at an Expence of upwards of one Lac of Rupees,—consisting of an elegant Dining and Drawing Room Bungalow, three separate sleeping Bungalows, with numerous Out-Houses, stabling &c. &c. and a very extensive Garden, laid out in the best taste with the finest collection of Fruit Trees and Shrubs,—Among others a number of Bombay Mango Trees in full blossom.

The Drawing of the Lottery to take place in Bombay as soon as the complement of Tickets are disposed of, of which due notice will be given in the COURIER.

A Plan of the Premises and Grounds to be seen at Major Dickinson's in Bombay, who will give every other information in his power, and the Premises may be seen at any time by application to Lieut. Colonel Lodwick at Poonah.

Tickets to be had at the office of Messrs Forbes and Co of Bombay, and from the paymaster of the Poonah Division of the Army. The number being the 75th Ticket drawn is to be the Prize, the holder of which will immediately receive over the property.

All Tickets to be paid for before the Drawing commences.

Bombay, 4th *March* 1826.

વેચવાનીછે

શ્રી•દાપુરીમાં•શારી•એક•હવેલી•અગા
ર•ઘેકેરની•ઉપર•શેરતી•કાડેછે—એ•શે
રતીનાં•આંક ૧૨૫ તે•દર•એક•આંકનાં•
રુપીઆ ૨૮૦ તેની•ટીકીટ•વેચશે *

એ•મીલકત•મરનાર•લેપ્રતનેનટ•કરનેલ
જાન•પ્રોરડની•શ્રી•પુનાંથી•પાંચ • માઇલ
માંછે—એ•મીલકત•બાંધતાં•રૂપીઆ•એક
લાખની•થયુ•બેઠાછે—એમાં•ખાવાની•જગો
તથા•દરાજનદા•ઉમના•બંગલાઓ • તથા•
શુવાના•તરણ•ઝુડા•ઝુડા•બંગલાઓ•તથા
એની•શાહે•કેટલાએક•બાકારના•બંગલા
ઓ•તથા•તબેલાઓ•તથા•એ•વગરે•બીજા
ઓછે•તથા•એક•શારી•મોટી•વાડી•તેમાં
શારાં•મેવાનાં•જાકાડો•તથા•જાકાડી•તથા
એની•શાહે•ઠોરાંએક•શ્રી•મુંબજની•ફેરી
નાં•જાકાડો•ભરેલાંછે *

એ•શેરતીના•આંક•વેચાએલા • પછી•
જલદીથી•એ•શેરતી•શ્રી•મુંબજમાં•કાડશે
તે•કાડવાની•ખબર•શ્રી•મુંબજની • ફેરી
એર•કાર્ટરામાં•છપાવીને•જાકેર•કરશે *

એ•ઘેકેર•તથા•જમીનનો (પલાન) એટલે
બંદોબશત•જોવો•હોયતો•શ્રી•મુંબજમાં•
મેજર•દીકીનશાનને•તાંહાં•ગીયાથી • એ•
ઘણીનાં•તાબામાં•જેકંજ•હશે•તેનુ•શરવે•
માલમ•કરશે•તથા•એ•જગો•જેને•જોવી•
હોયતો•તાંહાં•લેપ્રતનેનટ•કરનેલ•લાકવીક
ને•શ્રી•પુનામાં•જાકેર•કીધાથી•દેખાડશે *

એ•શેરતીના•આંકની•ટીકીટ•શ્રી•મું
બજમાં•મીશીઅરશ•કારબશ•તથા•કુમપ
નીને•તાંહાં•મલશે•તથા•શ્રી•પુનામાં•લશ
કર•ખાતાનાં(પે•માશતર)એટલે•રુપીઆ•
પગાર•કરનારને•તાંહાં•મલશે•તથા • એક
થીતે ૭૫ મી•ટીકીટ•જે•આંકની • નીકલ
શે•તેકેને•શેરત•આવશે•તે•ઘણીનાં•તાબા
માં•એ•મીલકત•તાબરતોબ•થશે *

એ•શેરતીનાં•નાણાં•શેરતી•કાડવાની
અગાઉ•પગાર•કરવાં *

તા• ૪ ઠી•માર્ચ ૧૮૨૬

Pestonjee Bhicajee & Sons

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, a few pieces of Bengal Silk Bandana Handkerchiefs, of different Patterns and colours, and of very Superior quality.

Bombay, 4th *March* 1826.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the EFFECTS of the late Lieut. Col. EDWARD BAKER, will take place on Monday the 27th instant.

The Furniture &c. will be on view from Thursday the 23d inst.

Bombay, 3d *March* 1826.

Balcristna and Gopal,

HINDOO SHROFFS AND BANKERS

AT

BOMBAY,

BEG to refer the Public to the following Terms upon which their House transact the undermentioned branches of business.

For Lending and Receiving Money.

For drawing and purchasing Bills of Exchange, or Hoondees, on moderate terms, payable at the following places, Calcutta, Madras. Deccan, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Candeish, Conkan, Guzerath, Cattawar, Cutch, Malwa, Palley Gualier, Muthra, Benares &c. and other places depending thereon.

For supplying Goods of all sorts (excepting Eatables) required at Outstations

Copies of their terms, lately revised on the above occasions, may be had on application at their office in Allibag without the Fort, wherein more particulars may be seen touching the premises.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPAL request that those indebted to them will be pleased to remit, without delay, all the arrears due to them, to prevent their having recourse to the conditions on which such advances of money have been made.

Bombay, 9th *Feb.* 1826.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS and healthy HOUSE, called the *Bee hive*, the late Residence of Colonel Cowper deceased. For Particulars enquire of FRAMJEE BOMANJEE, at Cursetjee Manockjee.

Bombay, 4th *March* 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT BURJORJEE BYRAMJEE and BAZONJEE BURJORJEE Konkney Parsee Father & Son, have contracted with SHAPOORJEE PESTONJEE Metta, to dispose of their one upper roomed DWELLING HOUSE of 2 Rooms or Apartments, and two upper roomed HOUSES of three Rooms or apartments each, with its Grounds, situate without the Town Walls in Esrails' Street. If any person or persons have any Claims, Demands, Mortgage, or inheritable Right thereupon, they are hereby requested to make the same known to EDMUND COBB MORGAN Esquire, Attorney at law, within Fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated 4th March 1826.

જાકેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીયાંથી•આપીએચજે

પારશી•બરજોરજી•બેરામજી•કુકણી•ત
થા•પરશી•બેજનજી•બરજોરજી•કુકણી•
બાપ•તથા•દીકરો•એ•બેકુ•જણાવોએ•
શાપુરજી•પેશતંનજી•મેતાને•એક•માલનુ•
રેકેવાનુ•મોટુ•ઘેકેર•એક•ગાલા•બેનુ•તથા
એક•માલના•બે•ઘેકેરો•તે•દર•એક•ઘેકેર
નાં•તરણ•ગાલાછે—એ•મીલકતો•જમીન•
શાહે•વેચાનુ•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે—એ•
મીલકતો•શ્રી•બાકારકોટ•જશરાજાલનાં•
મોકેલામાંછે—એ•ઉપર•કરએક•લોક•અગા
ર•લોકોનો•દાવો•અગાર•લેકેણ•અગાર•ગી
રવી•દાવો•અગાર•વારશો•પોચતો•કોએતો
તે•ઘણીઓએ•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદ
તમાં•આવીને•જડમેડ•કાળ•મારગીન•કો
રટનાં•વકીલને•જાકેર•કરે—તેઆરપછી•
કોજનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નકી *

તા• ૪ ઠી•માર્ચ ૧૮૨૬

LOST,

ABOUT the 20th ultimo, a WHITE BULL BITCH, with a black spot on one side of her face, answering to the name of "VAN." Whoever will bring the dog to Sanssouci, Byculiah, will be suitably rewarded.

Bombay, 4th *March* 1826.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS.

RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

THE following WINES and LIQUORS from Messrs HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in Butts, XXX.....Rs.	950
Ditto XX.....	850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen	20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.....	22
Claret ditto.....	45
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....	20
Cherry Brandy.....	26

Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Son.

Superior old Sherry in butts....Rs.	700
Ditto in bottles.....	20
Barsac.....	2[illegible]
Vin de Grave.....	15
Sercial in Pints per Dozen.....	20

These wines are in quarter cases of 6 Dozen Pints or 3 Dozen quarts, and no package can be broken.

Champaign of very superior quality imported per Alacrity,

White.....	60
Pink.....	65

Bombay, 4th *March* 1826.

AVISO.

HE preciso para a Musica do 2do Regimento do Granadeiro em Buja.

1 Pessoa para tocar Baxaõ,
1 Ditto.....do. Trombon,
1 Ditto.....do. Trompa,
2 Ditto.....do. Clarineta,

aquem daraõ salario liberal, e por informaçaõ mais particular perguntaõ aos Srs WOOLER E COMPANHIA.

Bombaim, 9 *de Fevereiro de* 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT LUXUMON BABOO DALVIE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, eldest son of the late BABOO RAM CHUNDER DALVIE deceased, has entered a Caveat against granting Probate of the alledged last Will and Testament of the said decensed, to WISSWANATH RAMCHUNDER DALVIE, RUNSORD CRISTNA Senoy Canvinday, VINOBA SUNKER Senoy Sunjgarey, and SAVETRY Widow, Executors and Executrix named in the said alledged Will. All persons endebted to the Estate of the said deceased BABOO RAMCHUNDER DALVIE, are therefore hereby warned against paying any sum or sums of money whatever, due to the Estate of the said deceased, to them, the said Executors and Executrix, or to either of them, until the final decision of the Supreme Court in respect to the said Caveat, and in case they do, it will be at their peril and risk, and he the said LUXUMON BABOO DALVIE will hold them responsible for the same.—Dated this 2d of March 1826.

જાકેર•ખબર

ખબર•દીયાંથી•આપીએચજે

મરનાર•બાબુ•રામચંદર•દલવીનાં•લાવે
લા•કેલા•વીલનાં•વશીએતનાંમાંનો • અખ
તીયાર•લેવા•શાકુ • વીશ્વનાથ•રામચંદર •
દલવી•તથા•રંનશોડ•કુકુશટનાં • શનવી •
કાંનવીનદે•તથા•વીનોબા•શંકર•શનવી •
શંનજગીરી•તથા•એની•ઘણીઆંણી • શા
વીતરી•એ•લોકો•એ•મરનારનાં•વકીલો •
તથા•વકીલાટનકે•તથા•એનાંનાં•નામો •
એ•મરનારનાં•લાવેલા•કેલા•વીલનાં • વશી
એતનાંમાંમાં•લખેલાંછે•એ•લોકોએ • કોરટ
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લખશીમંન•બાબુ•દલવી•શ્રી•મુંબજનો•રે
કેવાશી•તથા•એ•મરનારનો•વકો•કોકરો•
એ•ઘણીએ•એ•વીલનાં•વકીલોને•અટકાવ
કીધોછે—તે•શાકુ•શરવે•લોકો • મરનાર•
બાબુ•રામચંદર•દલવીની•છશકેઆંમતનાં
દેવાદાર•કોએ•તેનાંઓએ•પોતાનુ•દેવુ•એ
મરનારનાં•વકીલો•તથા•વકીલાટનને•તથા
એમાંથી•કરએક•લોકોને•જાંહાં•થુવી•એ
અટકાવનો•કજીઓ•શ્રી•થુપરીમ•કોરટ •
માંથી•પુરો•ચુકે•તાંહાં•થુવી•કોકજને•પગાર
કરવુ•નકી•અગાર•આપવુ•નકી—તે•શાકુ
શરવે•લોકોને•જાણ•અગાર•આલંમ•કીધુછે
કદાચ•એ•મરનારનાં•દેવાદાર•લોકો•પોતા
નુ•દેવુ•એ•મરનારનાં•વકીલો•તથા•વકીલા
ઇન•તથા•એમાંથી•કોજનને•પગાર•કરશે•તો
તે•ઘણી•પોતાનાં•જોખમમાં•રેકેશે•અને •
લખશીમંન•બાબુ•દલવી•તે•દેવાદારો•પી
પાશેથી•એ•મરનારનાં•દાવાનો•જવાબ•લેશે

તા• ૨ જી•માર્ચ ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIS, Town Major, having taken charge of the Effects belonging to the undermentioned deceased officers, has, after paying Funeral Charges, Servants' Wages, &c. lodged the Balance arising from the Sale of the Effects (Rs. 2593 3 70) Two Thousand Five Hundred Ninety-three Rupees three quarters and Seventy Reas, in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

The Estate of late Captain G. Challon of the Pioneers, Rs.	683 3 27
The Estate of late Lieut. Whitaker 16th Regt. N. I. „	660
The Estate of late Ensign Coates, Madras Establishment..... „	1250 0 43
Rs.	2593 3 70

R. A. WILLIS.
TOWN MAJOR.

BOMBAY,
TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,
3d *March* 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of GIRTHERLOLL MANORE, late of Bombay deceased, may be granted to MANOCKHCUND SEWLOLL: all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized.—Dated the 3d day of March 1826.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાકેર•ખબર

શ્રી•ચુંબજબાલો•મરનાર•ગીરધરલાલ •
મનોરની•માલ•મીલકતનુ•અખતીયારનાં
મુ•લેવા•શાકુ•માંણેકચંદ•શીવલાલ•એ • ઘ
ણીએ•શ્રી•ચુંબજની•થુપરીમ•કોરટ•આ
ક•જુદી•કેટરમાં•અરજ•કીધોછે•જે•મકને•
મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•એનાં•બાબ
શકાર•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•જાકેર•થાએ *

તા• ૩ જી•માર્ચ ૧૮૨૬

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Amount of the Effects found in Camp of a Bora Merchant named Yacoob, who died in Camp near Kollapoor in January last (being Bombay Rupees 647-4-00) has been remitted by order of Lieut. Col. Commandant T. Pollock, C. B. Commanding the Dooab Field Force, to M. WEST Esq. Registrar of the Supreme Court at Bombay.

P. BARCLAY,
Act. Comy. General.

CAMP BELGAUM,
22d *February* 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM WROUGHTON, late of Bombay, British subject, deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST, Esquire, Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22d day of February 1826.

Advertisement.

THE REGISTRAR on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, being about to close the accounts of his Administrations to the undermentioned Estates, all persons concerned are hereby informed thereof.

THE ESTATE OF

JOHN STRACHAN, Surgeon.—Claim filed to be paid off.

CHARLES SAMPSON,—No claims filed.

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JOHN BENSON, Master Mariner.—Balance to be divided pro rata among the Creditors.

WILLIAM JOHN BUSHBY, Civil Service.—Balance to be divided pro rata among the Creditors.

E. S. THOMPSON, Lieut.—Claims filed to be paid off.

JAMES PENROSE, Surgeon.—No Claims filed.

WILLIAM LAW, Asst. Surg.—Claims filed to be paid off.

JAMES THOMAS BREWER, Master Mariner.—Balance to be divided pro rata among the Creditors.

The demands made on the above Estates, must be supported by the vouchers and proofs the parties claiming may have; and also verified by Affidavit All demands not so substantiated will be excluded the benefit of the dividends now purposed to be made.

M. WEST,
REGISTRAR & ADMR.

BOMBAY
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
23d February 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH FEBRUARY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No 83 of 1826.—The regulations established by General Order of the 4th of September 1823, in regard to Family Remittances of Seapoys from Hindoostan, are to be considered applicable to the families residing under the Presidency of Fort St. George from the 1st Proximo.

No. 84 of 1826.—Lieut Col. G. Midford, of the 3d Regt. N. I. is appointed to Command in Candeish.

No. 85 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Territorial Department, to appoint Surgeon George Smytian, to succeed Mr. Surgeon Kemball, as Inspector of Opium, and to take charge of the Office on Mr. Kemball's departure.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1826.

No. 86 of 1826.—The following Orders are confirmed.

An Order by Lieut. Colonel Pollock, C. B. Commanding the Field Force in the Dooab, dated Camp at Cettabaugy, February 5th 1826, forming the C. Troop Horse Artillery, the 4th Regt. Lt. Cav and the 49th Regt. N I. into a Light Field Brigade under the Command of Lieut. Col. H. Gillespie. of the 4th Regt. Lt. Cav.

An Order by the same Officer dated Camp near Padshapoor, February 6th 1826, appointing Lieut. Conningham, of the 4th Regt. Lt. Cav. Brigade Major to the Light Field Brigade.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1826.

No 87 of 1826.—Surgeon William Fraser, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on sick certificate for three years, from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1826.

No. 88 of 1826.—Lieut. Col. H. Hessman, Commanding the Presidency Division of the Army, is allowed to be absent from his Command, and to proceed to the Deecan on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 1st March 1826.

No. 89 of 1826.—Lieut. Col. Commandant J. B. Dunbar, of the 3d Regt. Lt. Cav. is permitted to resign the Command of the subsidized Troops in Cutch, and to remain at the Presidency preparatory to his proceeding to England.

Lieut. Col. W. Sandwith, of the 5th Regt. N. I. is appointed to Command the Subsidized Force in Cutch vice Dunbar.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 4th, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras..30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

We are still unable to announce any arrival from Europe, and we are consequently indebted to the journals of the other Presidencies for our Europe Extracts. No intelligence subsequent to the fall of Melloon has been received from our army in the Bhurman territories, and unless the "cunning Woongees," as the Calcutta John Rull calls them, have had again sufficient ingenuity to delay our advance, Sir A. Campbell is probably by this time in possession of the capital. The latest accounts from Bhurtpore mention that the Fort of Alwur had surrendered, and the army, after being reviewed by Lord Combermere, was about to be destributed into cantonments. A small force was to remain to secure the performance of certain stipulations. About sixty lacs of Rupees had been secured, but it is doubtful whether the whole of this sum will be admitted as prize.

Accounts from Persia mention, that the Russians and Persians are not on the best terms. The reason of the present misunderstanding is not mentioned.

The present Shah of Persia having reigned thirty years, the happy event was commemorated by calling in all the old coinage, and issuing a new one with an appropriate inscription. The new Rupees and Tomans are said to be almost 6 per cent less value than those at present in circulation.

Major George Willock had arrived at Bushire, with a large retinue, for the purpose of meeting Col. Macdonald, who is about to proceed on his mission to Persia.

The Lady East, on her voyage from China, fell in with a Malay Prow, nearly full of water, and which could not have floated many hours longer. The crew were taken on board by Capt. Talbert, and brought to Bombay. The following are the circumstances attending their reception on board the Lady East.

"1 *p. m.* Saw a sail to windward apparently in distress; hauled up for do. and found she had a signal of distress flying. Sent Mr. Brown, 2d officer, in the whale boat, and found her to be a Malay prow from Penang, with rice on board, and bound for the Nicobars, but had ran past without discovering them. At 2 *p. m.* the master (and owner apparently) of the prow returned with the 2d officer, and brought with him his port clearance dated Fort Cornwallis the 26th Nov. 1825, and asserted that his vessel was in a sinking state, and begged of Capt. Talbert to take himself and crew on board. At 3 *p. m.* Capt. Talbert, with Mr. Johnston, chief officer, went on board the prow, and on examining found her to be as described, and unfit to proceed, or be taken in tow to any port. It was therefore thought most advisable to take the crew out for the safety of their lives, and abandon the prow. The number being only 15 instead of 17, as in the certificate."

The latest overland accounts continue to confirm the success of Ibrahim Pacha in the Morea, and are contained in an extract which we have made from our contemporary of the Gazette. We have been kindly favoured with the subjoined account of a daring attempt, on the part of the Greeks, to burn the Turkish fleet in the harbour of Alexandria, and which had very nearly proved successful. Such an example of intrepidity is enough to convince us, that had an early, combined and well-directed effort been made by the Greek naval force, to intercept the Egyptian expedition, the Moslem cause would never have obtained its present ascendency.

"On our arrival at Alexandria, we found all in confusion, and the Port under an embargo.—The cause was as follows; on the 12th of July a ship with Austrian colours entered the harbour, and excited some surprise by keeping nearer the Turkish ships of war than was customary for foreign ships, which the Custom house officers observing, they called out to the pilot to keep further off. The Capt. of the ship fearing a discovery, for it was nothing less than a Greek Brulot, immediately fastened the helm down, set fire to the train, and with his crew, consisting of 6 or 8 stout Greeks, jumped into the boat, which was already alongside, and rowed off to sea, where a ship was laying-to to receive them. The poor pilot, who had been fastened below, they allowed to escape at the same time. The hubbub that ensued may more easily be conceived than described, for it so happened that the Pacha Mohomed Ali, was at the time at the window of his palace, and with his glass was watching the ship, thinking it to be one he had expected; as soon, however, as he saw the smoke, he guessed the truth, and jumping up in a rage, ran out from his palace, and mounting a mule, which always remained saddled at his gate, he gallopped to one of the batteries and commenced a rapid fire, vainly endeavouring to reach the boat in which the Greeks had pulled off. In the port there was dreadful confusion, for few of the ships had any sails bent, and the crews were all making for the shore for their own safety. A French ship which happened to be very near, fired several shots at the Brulot, but without any good effect.

"While all remained in the above state, an explosion momentarily expected, a change of wind was the means of saving the whole shipping. By accident the rope which held the rudder caught fire, which setting the ship at liberty, she was carried from the shipping and exploded near the coast, without doing the least harm. Had this intrepid scheme succeeded, nearly all Mahomed Ali's fleet would have been destroyed. A ship which the Pacha sent to chase the vessel which received the Greeks, not being successful in finding them, the Pasha himself put to sea with a few corvettes, placing the port under an embargo till his return, but the Greeks should receive tidings of his being out. In a week he however returned without success, the Greeks having escaped."

The H. C. Cruizer Amherst, Captain Maillard, sails for the Persian Gulph in the course of to-morrow, and conveys the Resident, Lieut.-Col. Stannus, to Bushire.

H. M. Frigate Tamar, Captain Bremer, anchored in the harbour late on Thursday evening.

The Malabar, from Bengal, arrived on Thursday last. The Venerable the Archdeacon, and Mrs. Hawtayne, came passengers by this opportunity.

We have been told, and on very good authority, that it is not unusual for several of the large fishing boats, which proceed almost daily to sea, to surround the trading boats coming from the northern ports, and plunder them of some of the property on board. They not unfrequently, also, we understand, follow boats of this description into harbour, and bring a false accusation against them of having knocked down a fishing-stake, for which a penalty of forty Rupees is exacted. We merely mention these circumstances, that more vigilance may be exercised over these piscatory rovers.

It has been suggested to us, in reference to the remarks in our last number, on the road leading from the Esplanade to the Breach and Malabar Point, that instead of widening the present one, it would be better to carry a new road to the left of the Portuguese church, direct to the Tank. We perfectly agree that this would be by far the best plan, and trust it will be taken into consideration by those who have the power of making an improvement, which will give general satisfaction to the community, and particularly to those who are fond of beautiful scenery and a pure sea breeze.

At the request of our sporting friends we have published a corrected account of the last Bombay Races, in which the *time* may be depended upon as most accurate, and which will shew that our Bombay *cattle* (we mean the Establishment) are still worthy of their former fame.

In our last we mentioned that the Eye Infirmary at the Presidency, under the charge of Mr. Jeaffreson, had fully answered all the purposes for which it had been established, and which will be satisfactorily proved by the subjoined Return, from which it appears that hundreds have received relief during the last year, which they never could have obtained had it not been for this benevolent institution. Many have come from distant parts of the country, and we have no doubt the usefulness of the Eye Infirmary will be progressively extended, as the benefits it confers become more generally known.

ANNUAL REPORT of In-Patients of the OPHTHALMIC INFIRMARY, for the Year 1825.

Diseases remaining under a cure at the period of making up the last Report on the 31st Dec. 1824.	Number.	Admitted since, viz. from 1st January 1825, to 31st Dec. inclusive.	Total.	Restored to perfect sight, or cured by Operation or Medical Treatment.	Restored to a degree of sight, or Relieved.	No better.	Died.	Remaining.
Cataract and closed pupil	14	177	191	127	35	9	1	19
Amaurosis	8	98	106	47	27	14	3	15
Ulcer Cornea	2	77	79	59	6	7	0	7
Ophthalmia	12	147	159	130	0	0	0	29
Fistula Lachrymalis	3	7	10	9	0	0	0	1
Lippitudo and Tinea	1	50	51	44	0	0	0	7
Nebula	12	45	57	45	2	0	0	10
Leucoma	20	74	94	29	48	3	2	12
Pterygium	0	4	4	1	1	1	0	1
Entropian	2	33	35	30	1	0	0	4
Hemaralopia	2	13	15	15	0	0	0	0
Iritis	6	38	44	40	0	0	0	4
Granular Lids	4	48	52	46	0	0	0	6
Tumours	1	10	11	10	0	0	0	1
Glaucoma	3	7	10	1	6	2	0	1
Paralysis Orbr. Musc.	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Staphyloma	4	10	14	0	12	0	0	2
Total ...	94	839	933	648	138	37	6	118

ANNUAL RETURN of OUT-PATIENTS of the OPHTHALMIC INFIRMARY, for the Year 1825.

Diseases remaining under a cure at the period of making up the last Report on the 31st December 1824.	Total.	Admitted since, viz. from 1st Jan. 1825 to 31st December inclusive.	Total.	Restored to perfect sight, or cured by Operation or Medical treatment.	Restored to a degree of sight, or relieved.	No better.	Died.	Remaining.
Cataract and closed pupil	8	201	209	92	70	30	,,	17
Amaurosis	8	95	103	59	33	5	,,	6
Ulcer Cornea	5	87	92	82	5	3	,,	2
Ophthalmia	8	227	235	216	0	0	,,	19
Fistula Lacrymalis	1	33	34	30	2	0	,,	2
Lippitudo and Tinea	0	64	64	59	0	0	,,	5
Nebula	6	61	67	55	0	0	,,	12
Leucoma	13	129	142	32	85	12	,,	13
Pterygium	1	18	19	19	0	0	,,	0
Staphyloma	0	27	27	9	14	3	,,	7
Entropion	0	43	43	36	1	0	,,	6
Hemaralopia	0	2	2	2	0	0	,,	0
Iritis	3	45	48	47	0	0	,,	1
Granular Lids	7	90	97	92	0	0	,,	5
Glaucoma	2	5	7	3	0	4	,,	0
Tumours	0	18	18	17	0	0	,,	1
Fungus Hæmatodes	0	2	2	0	1	1	,,	0
Conical Cornea	0	1	1	0	0	1	,,	0
Total....	62	1148	1210	844	211	59	,,	96

The following stat[e]
improvements which [h]
during the last year, by
Government, for securing
inhabitants a constant and
ply of water, and which w[ill]
utmost advantage, in the
recurrence of a season of d[rought]
that of 1824.

*STATEMENT of the principal PU[BLIC]
and WELLS on the Island of B[ombay]
the depths of water under the s[ame]
years 1825 and 1826, in great m[easure]
ble to their improved capabilities a[s]
of Government.*

	Depths of wa[ter] the 1st of M[ay] 1825. F. I.	1826 F. I.
Gwalia Tank	0 0	8 3
Cawajee Patell Tank	0 0	8 0
Khandiachee Tank	0 0	5 4
Poorun Tank, the water, formerly brackish, now rendered sweet	2 6	9 6
Bhyculla Large Tank	1 0	14 0
Ditto Small Tank	4 0	9 0
Nabob's Tank at Mazagon	11 0	24 0
Nowgbur Tank near the Powder Works	0 0	6 6
Baboola Tank	0 0	16 0
Dhoby's Tank	0 0	7 0
Bhaskur's Well, or Marine Battalion Well	0 6	9 0
Jamsetjee's Well	0 4	9 0
Cooperage 1st Well	1 0	6 0
Cooperage 2d Well	0 4	3 0
Phansee Tank	0 0	0 0
Phansee Well	0 6	6 0
Motteechee Well, for supplying the acqueduct to Musjed Bunder	1 0	4 0
Loovarachee Well, near the Church Gate	0 4	9 0
Parsee Well, opposite the Church Gate	1 0	6 0
Phalachee Well, 1st Well on left between the Church Gate & woods	0 9	8 3
ustices's Well, or 2d on the left between th[e] Church Gate & woods	0 6	8 4
Byramjee's New Well, near the Marine Battalion Well	0 6	6 6
Byramjee's Well, near the new opening at Church Gate	0 4	9 6
Banian Well, between the Church and Bazar Gates	0 2	8 6
Moolna Well, opposite the aqueduct Well	0 4	6 0
Cross Well, opposite the Marine Battalion Well	0 6	5 0
Hospital Well	1 0	5 0
Bhungheekhana Well	0 6	6 0
Well opposite Mr. Noton's	1 6	6 0

In addition to the above, we are indebted to the same benevolent source for the deepening and building up of several other Tanks, and for the construction of five capacious wells; and among the further contemplated improvements, we have reason to think, that, by means of aqueducts and draw-wells from some of the above mentioned reservoirs, corresponding relief will be extended to the very dense population between Mombadevy and Musjed bunder, being that part alone of the native town in which distress is any longer experienced.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, MARCH 1.

As our paper was going to press, we were obliged with the following information regarding the Greeks, which may be depended on, as generally correct.

Ibrahim Pacha had been uniformly successful, and Athens was said to be in his possession. Troops and supplies were daily expected in the Morea, from Egypt. One steam boat had arrived at Alexandria from England, which was despatched to Ibrahim Pacha, and a second was nearly completed by an English engineer at Alexandria. The news of Lord Cochrane's expedition in favour of the Greeks, had caused great sensation at Constantinople—a rupture with England was expected to be the consequence. The Greeks have, in some measure, balanced the success of Ibrahim Pacha by their own at sea; and when our informant passed through Alexandria, the Captain Pacha's fleet was there, destitute of supplies; and it was believed, he could not refit, before the proper season for active operations was over. Several captures had been made by the Greeks, but generally, of no considerable value.—The Austrians had decidedly joined the Turks, and openly commenced hostilities, which was retaliated by a Greek declaration of war, against the imperial flag, and reprisals of several Merchant vessels.—The Americans are said to have entered warmly into the Grecian interest.

The assassination of Trelawney had been attempted by an Englishman, but from what motive we have not been informed.—The loan has not only been managed with little attention to proper economy, but much of it has been absorbed by private individuals, who have neither the abilitiy nor inclination to make a return, in useful services.

The spirit of revenge manifested on both sides, is revolting to humanity—The Turks are murdered in cold blood, whenever they fall into the hands of their enemies; and the barbarity is not only returned, but Ibrahim Pacha empaled 200 Greeks alive, who had broken their parole, and at the capital all Greeks connected with the Morea were decapitated, and their bodies publicly exposed.

Strong hopes are entertained, that jealousy will cause a grand division between the Porte and Mahomed Ali, who is suspected of founding pretensions to the Morea, on the successes of his son Ibrahim Pacha.

...Molesworth, Assist.
...1. 6th Regt.
...2d F. Regt.
...8 h Regt. M. N. I.
...H. M. 54th Regt.
...rtillery.
...ard, 3d M. L. I.
...olm, 3d Regt. N. I.
...Wilson, 2d B. E. Regt.
...Capt. J. Jopp, Engineers.
...and, 21st Regt. N. I.
...bb, Art.
...Mosse, Nizam's Service.

...AL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb 25th Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Vestal, Naiquedah Ahmed, from Muscat 17th Feb.

Do Brig Nassery, Naiquedah Mahomed Cassim, from Malabar 15th Dec Touched at Galle and Calicut.

March 1st Ship Malabar, Capt. W. S. Skelter, from Calcutta 15th Jan. Point de Galle 26th Jan. Quilon 2d Feb. and Goa 19th Feb.

Do. Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. A. Higg, from China.

Do. H. M's. Ship Tamar, J. J. Gordon Bremer, Esq. C. B. Captain, from Rangoon and Madras.

Passengers per Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Vestal.—Lieut Powell, H. C. Marine, Mr. Bly, H. C. M. Lieut. Minchin M. N. I. and Lieut Gunning.

Passengers per Ship Malabar.—The Venerable Archdeacon, and Mrs. Hawtayne, Mrs. Skelter and Child, Lieut. Pinchard.

Passengers per Ship Lord Castlereagh.—E sign D. Malcolm, 3d Regt. N. I. Lieut. J. B. Dodd, H. M. 54th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 24th Brig Eliza, Captain J H. Dennison, to Madras.

Do. 26th Armed Prow Nurbadah, Syrang Fuckeera, to Surat.

Do. Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Esmell Bawa to Surat.

March 2d Ship Shah Byramgore, Capt. J Crockett, to Bushire.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 14th, French Brig Bayadere, Captain Auger, from Bombay 1st January.

16th, Brig Norfolk, Captain J. Kingsell, from Padang 3d January.

16 h, Schooner Fly, Captain G. Andrew, from Manilla 13th, and Singapore 24th January.

DEPARTURES.—February 12th, Brig Macauly, Captain J. Aiken, for Negapatam.

Do. Bark George, Captain Poulson, for the Malabar Coast.

14th, Ship Shaw-in-Shaw, Captain D. Robertson, for Rangoon.

Do. H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Captain J. K. Terrell, for Bombay.

15th, H. C. C. Investigator, Captain R Lloyd, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Indiana, Captain M. Dicey, for ditto.

Do. Ship Lord Amherst, Captain E. Hughes, for do.

Do. Ship Hydery, Captain E. D. O. Eales, for ditto.

Do. H. C. C. Research, Capt. W. L. Clements, for ditto.

Do. Sloop Delphin, Capt. Taureau, for Vizagapatam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—February 3. Ship Claudine, R. C. Christie, from London and Downs 13th Sept.

February 3d Brig Caroline, H. W. Quick, from Arracan 20th January.

February 4th, Portuguese Ship 26th of February, P. S. Bramo, from Rhio de Janeiro 23d September.

Do. Ship Eliza, D. Oliver, from Bombay 2d and Calicut 14th December.

Do. Brig Cauder Buz, C. R. Webb, from Sumatra 10th January.

February 5. H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprize, J. H. Johnson, from Rangoon 30th January.

Do. Schooner Dhaule, George Blaxland, from Macao 7th, Singapore and Penang 20th January.

7. Bark Snipe, A. Haig, from China 20th December and Singapore 6th January.

Do. Ship Ceres, A. B. Fraser, from Rangoon 17th January.

Ditto Norfolk, Alexander Greig, from London, Sydney, (New South Wales,) 8th October, and Madras 8th January.

8. Schooner Prince Regent, D. Salmon, from Singapore 11th January.

Do. American Brig Palmer, C. Foster, from Boston 8th August and Penang 19th January.

Ditto Homer, W. Foster, from Beverly 4th August, and Penang 19th January.

10. Brig Pallas, J. Hullock, from Ramree 23d Jan.

Do. Cutter Mellis, Ballingall, from Amherst Island 28th Jan.

Passengers per Claudine, from London.—Mrs. Smith: Miss Allan; E. J. Smith Esq. Civil Service; A. Cumming, Esq. Civil Service; A. Cook Esq. Surgeon, B. E.; Captain Mahon, Free Mariner; Captain Allan, Country Service; Messrs. Bogie, Christie, and Loughton, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. Brown, Farmer, Landen, Lockhart, Locke, and Wintle, Cadets; Mr. Milis, returning to India; Messrs. R. Allan, G. Hall, and Aylwin.

Per Brig Caroline, from Arracan.—Captain Nash 62d B. N. I.; Captain Fernie, Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Elwell, 49th Regiment N. I.; Lieut. W. Rodgers, R. N., Messrs. George Cook, Robert Ross, Wm. Leslie; John Smith, and Thomas Gorman, Serjeants in the Pioneers.

Per Schooner Dhaule:—R. D. Cullen, Esq.

Per Eliza from Bombay:—Mrs. Major Algeo and Miss Bray.

Passengers per Snipe, from Canton:—O. Yrisarri, Esq. Merchant. *From Singapore*:—Captain J. Cook and D. Nowrajee, Parsee.

Per Norfolk, from Sydney.—Mrs Dick, and Child; Major Rodger, Horse Artillery; Captain Crisin, R. N. Captain Dick, 62d N. I.; Captain Bland, 8th N. I.; Messrs. Patrick Cullen, Demosie, Manget, John Dyer, Charles Robertson, Charles Smith, John Woolly, and Thomas Cole.

From Madras.—Mr. Stewart, Assistant Surgeon, Captain Odell, 1st Grenadier Battalion; Captain Passmore ditto.

Passengers per Pallas, from Ramree:—Lieut. W. C. Bel; Lieut. E. B. Squaire; Assist. Surg. McMillan; 26 European Seamen, sick belonging to the H. C. Frigate Hastings, and 22 Native Lascars of the Flotilla, sick.

DEPARTURES.—February 5th, Dutch Ship Louisa, P. Lunel, for Madras, Padang, and Batavia.

10. Ship Flora, J. Sheriff, for Penang.

11. Ship Portsea, J. T. Lamb, for London.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Surat, on Thursday the 23d ult. by the Rev. Robert Young Keays, Lt. R. Payne, Sub-Assistant Comy. General to Miss Hodgkinson.

BIRTHS.—At Edicanpoor, on the 19th Feb. the Lady of Lieut. A. Adam, 44th Regt. M. N. I. of a daughter.

On the 1st instant, Mrs Mary Fielding, of a son.

DEATH.—On Saturday last, at Mr. Beck's House, Colabah, Francis John Palmer, the fourth Son of Captain H. W. Beyts, aged 3 months and 25 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES. At St. George's Church, on the 28th January, by the Rev. R. W. Moorsom, J. Schroeder, Esq. Veterinary Surgeon H. M. 13th Light Dragoons, to Maria Louia, second Daughter of Sacheverel Harwood, Esq. of Taunton, Somerset.

On the 4th Feb. at the Vepery Church, by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Rottler, Mr. Thomas Oliver, to Lucy Ann, Daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Hitchens.

At St. Thome, on the 6th Feb. by the Rev. Mr. Jefferees, Mr. Joseph Gaudoin D'Silva, Son of Mr. Simon D'Silva, Cabinet-Maker, to Miss Julian D'Silva.

On the 13th Feb. at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Mr. John Law, Architect, to Miss Charlotte Sarah Paterson.

BIRTHS.—At Vizianaram, on the 3d Feb. the Lady of Major Marrett, Commanding the 11th Regiment N. I. of a son.

At Masulipatam, on the 7th Feb. the Lady of Captain J. Matthews, 37th Regiment, of a Son.

At Black Town, on the 12th Mrs. E. Martin, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Prome, on 19th January last, Mr. George Godfrey, Clerk of the Pay-Office in Ava, aged 25 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Chandernagore, on the 30th Jan. Monsieur Simon Pierre Latour, Indigo Planter, to Mademoiselle Jeannette Adelaide Guillo, the only Daughter of the late Monsieur N. Guillo.

At Barrackpore, on the 4th February, at the House of Lieutenant Corfield, by the Reverend Mr. Henderson, James Meliss, Esq. of Kishnagur, to Magdalen youngest Daughter of the late Major Nairne.

BIRTHS.—At Ellichpore, on the 18th January the Lady of Captain W. Ledlie, of the 38th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, of a still-born Son.

At Jubbulpore, on the 22d January, the Wife of Captain Malcolm Nicolson, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 24th January, the Lady of H. Lushington, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Chandernagore, on the 29th January, Madame Latour, Wife of Monsieur Jean Pierre Latour, Indigo Planter, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 31st January, at No. 57, Old Fort Street, Mrs. John Brown, of a Daughter.

At Gourypore, on the 1st February, the Lady of J. R. Cook, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 15th January, while on his passage from Serampore to Calcutta, Mr. Andrew Dias, late of Calcutta, aged 27 years, 3 months and 5 days.

In Assam, on the 17th January, Captain J. H. Waldron, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry.

Near Chatterpore, on the 20th January, the Lady of Dr. G. T. Urquhart.

At Chandernagore, on the 20th January, Monsieur Jerome Couder, Indigo Planter, aged 49 years.

At Calcutta, on the 2d February, Mr. Stephen Charles Allen, aged 39 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Madras Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 17, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c. as last quoted. viz.

6 per Cent. Paper 27 per Cent. Pre.	}	Market very
Old 5 " " 1 per Cent. Disc.	}	dull.
New 5 " " par. " "	}	

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 : 10 at 3 months' sight.
" " 1 : 10½ at 6 months' do.

Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Brooke Cunliffe, Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot.

Mr. Henry Viveash, Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput.

Mr. A. F. Hudleston, Sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate of Canara.

The following Letter, from the respectable quarter from which it comes, we have every reason to believe is borne out by facts, and cannot therefore fail being of great importance to the Public.

MR. EDITOR,

I wrote to you some time ago (as I thought it might be of importance to the Public) mentioning that I had received some Garden Seeds from Scotland in an excellent state of preservation from their being packed in large Vials (which were left one-third empty) mixed with oatmeal. I attributed it at the time to the constant friction they were kept in by the motion of the Ship causing the oatmeal to rub off any moisture that might exude from them.

Since then I have had a much stronger proof of the efficacy of oatmeal in preserving Seeds. A short time ago I opened a jar, which I supposed to be Jelly, and found it was Garden Seeds packed in brown paper and then put in the jar with oatmeal; I sowed them immediately and every one of them came up—now these Seeds which were sent me by mistake from one of the Shops at Madras—must have been probably more than 2 or 3 years in the country from the decayed state of the cork and meal, but all I know for certain is, that they were in my possession between 14 and 18 months. It also may not be unimportant to the public to know that I have found the best way of raising Peach Trees is to take the kernel out of the stone and plant it by itself—they come up in 8 or 10 days. Some that I planted in that manner 2½ years ago are now bearing fruit. C.

PUBLIC ROOMS.—The Monthly Assembly, which was postponed from Monday the 11th instant, will take place on Friday next the 24th, when an overflow is expected. We beg to hint to the Managing Committee that these postponements and delays are very inconvenient. Public Days should never be altered except on the most urgent occasion.

[*Mad. Cour. Feb.* 21

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	11th February, 1826.	Rs.	As.	SELL
Prem.	29	0	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	28	0	Prem.
Disct.	0	8	Five Per Cent Loan.....	1	0	Disct
Ditto	0	2	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	0	8	Ditto.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6	0 per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills.....	5	0 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	6	0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 12TH JANUARY, 1826.

Mr. John Trotter, Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Mr. R. Saunders, Mint Master.

THE 26TH JAN. 1826.

Mr. W. T. Toone, Salt Agent at Arracan.

Mr. F. Nepean, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Allahabad.

Mr. J. Shum, ditto ditto at Patna.

M. J. Dunbar, Assistant to the Collector and Salt Agent of Bullooah.

Mr. R. J. Taylor, Collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. T. Wyatt, Deputy Collector of Hidgelee.

Mr. G. A. Bushby, 1st Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue Lower Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 26TH JAN. 1826.

Mr. S. T. Cuthbert, Judge, Magistrate, and Collector of Ramghur.

Mr. Charles Smith, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. D C. Smyth, Judge and Magistrate of Hooghly.

Mr. James Harington, ditto ditto of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. Benjamin Tayler, Judge and Magistrate of Backergunge.

Mr. William Lowther, Judge of Juanpore.

Mr. D. Dale, Judge and Magistrate of Moorshedabad.

Mr A. Grote, First Register of Moradabad, and Magistrate of the Southern Division of that District.

Mr. W. P. Okeden, Second Register of Moradabad.

THE 2D FEBRUARY, 1826.

Mr. H. M. Pigou, Judge of Jessore.

Mr. H. H. Thomas, Judge and Magistrate of the City of Benares.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, Judge of Chittagong.

Mr. F. Millett, Magistrate of Chittagong.

Mr. W. Blackburne, ditto of Rajeshahye.

Mr. J. Campbell, ditto of Jessore.

Mr. W. N. Garrett, Register of Rajeshahye, and Joint Magistrate stationed at Bagoorah.

THE 6TH FEBRUARY, 1826.

Mr. W. A. Pringle, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Sarun.

Mr. G. P. Thompson, Ditto Ditto of Tipperah.

Mr. A. C. Floyer, Magistrate and Collector of the Jungle Mehals.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, Magistrate of the Zillah of Juanpore.

Mr. F. Currie, Register of the Zillah Court of Juanpore and Joint Magistrate stationed at Azeemghur.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 26TH JAN. 1826.

The Reverend T. Robertson, Minister of St. James' Church.

The Reverend W. Fraser, District Chaplain at Futtyghur.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, 19th January, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Leaves of Absence granted by Major General Dalzell, Commanding Presidency Division, to the following Officers, are confirmed:

16th Lancers—Cornet Penn, to remain at the Presidency, until the termination of the General Court Martial before which he has been Summoned to give Evidence.

13th Light Infantry—Brevet-Colonel McCreaghe, to Europe for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his Health.

31st Foot—Brevet-Captain Nunn, to Europe, for One Year, from the date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his Health, and for the purpose of effecting an Exchange.

41st Foot—Lieutenant Brown, to Europe, for Two Years, from the date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his Health.

45th Foot—Brevet-Lieutenant-Col. Stackpoole, in extension, from the 25th December 1825, to the 12th February 1826, to enable him to join his Corps.

47th Foot—Quarter Master Bailes, in extension, from the 11th December 1825, to 11th January 1826, on Medical Certificate.

54th Foot—Lieutenant Clarke, to Europe, for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his Health.

54th Foot—Lieutenant Slade, to Madras, for Two Months, from the 10th December 1825, on Medical Certificate.

89th Foot—Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry, to Europe, for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his Health.

The Leaves of Absence granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army in Chief at Madras, to the undermentioned Officers, are also confirmed:

Royal Regiment—Lieutenant Pietet, to Europe, for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his Health.

Royal Regiment—Lieutenant Muller, in extension, for One Month, to enable him to join his Corps.

20th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Devitt, to Europe, for Two Years, from date of Embarkation, for the recovery of his Health.

The undermentioned Officer has received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence, for the reason assigned.

48th Foot—Lieutenant Roberts, from date of Embarkation, for Two Years, to Europe, on most urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore, 21st January, 1826.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint Captain Greville, of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, to act as Major of Brigade to His Majesty's Forces, during the absence of Major Bristow on Leave.

Captain Greville is directed to proceed without delay to Calcutta, and assume the duties of his Office, when Captain Pyatt, now in charge, will join his Regiment.

Division Orders by Major General Dalzell, of the following dates, are confirmed:

8th December, 1825—Granting an extension of leave to Lieutenant Colonel O'Donaghue, 47th Regiment, from 24th October to 20th December 1825, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, for the purpose of Embarking for Europe.

8th December, 1825.—Directing the Acting Quarter Master, at the requisition of Major Dennie, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to entertain the following proportion of Quarter Master's Establishment; viz.

1 Tindal,	}	
2 Lascars,	}	Entertained on the
10 Puckalies,	}	25th Oct. 1825.
10 Sweepers,	}	
4 Puckalies,	}	Entertained on the
4 Sweepers,	}	21st Nov. 1825.
2 Puckalies,	}	Entertained on the
2 Sweepers,	}	29th Nov. 1825.

8th December, 1825—Directing Lieutenant Brownrigg, 13th Light Infantry, to do duty with the Detachment of that Corps in Fort William, under the Command of Major Dennie.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bhurtpore, 24th January, 1826.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

6th Foot.

Captain John Hill, from the 47th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Cowell, who exchanges, 1st January, 1826.

14th Foot.

Brevet Lieutenant Col. and Major F. S. Tidy to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase, vice Edwards killed in action, 21st January 1826.

Brevet Major and Captain Mathias Everard to be Major without purchase, vice Tidy promoted 21st January, 1826.

Lieutenant Henry Johnson to be Captain without purchase, vice Everard promoted, 21st January, 1826.

Ensign V. B. Layard to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Johnson promoted 21st Jan. 1826.

William Tulloh, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Layard promoted, 21st January, 1826.

47th Foot.

Captain J. G. Cowell, from the 6th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hill who exchanges, 1st Jan. 1826.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Lewis Carmichael, from the 59th Foot, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Armstrong killed in action, 19th January, 1826.

59th Foot.

Lieutenant Nicholas Hovenden to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Pitman killed in action, 19th January, 1826.

To be Lieutenant without purchase.

Ensign J. N. Barron, vice Hovenden promoted, 19th January, 1826.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page*)

Ensign W. S. Marley, vice Carmichael promoted in the 54th Foot, 19th January 1826.

To be Ensigns without purchase.

John Henuessey, Gentleman, vice Peacock promoted, 19th January, 1826.

E. D. Wright, Gentleman, vice Barron promoted 19th January, 1826.

Serjeant Major David Calder, vice Marley promoted, 19th January, 1826.

Ensign David Calder to be Adjutant, vice Carmichael promoted, 19th January, 1826.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bhurtpore, 24th January, 1826.

Major General Sir A. Campbell's Order of the 2d November last, appointing Lieutenant Deverall, 47th Foot, to act as Adjutant to that Corps, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant McCarthy, on leave, is confirmed.

Major General Reynell's Division Order of the 2d November last, placing Captain Johnson in general charge of the Men of his Majesty's Regiment left at Meerut, and also of those in Hospital, is confirmed.

31st Regiment.

Lieutenant R. Campbell, The Leaves of Absence to Europe, &c and for the periods stated, granted by Major General Dalzell to the several Officers named in the Margin, are confirmed for the reasons assigned.

44th Regiment

Captain Smith

Lieutenant O'Halloran

" Ogilvy

" Mackrell

" Langmead

89th Regiment

Ensign Graham.

The permission granted by Major General Wilson, to Captains Parlby of the 4th, and Taylor of the 13th Dragoons, to proceed to Sea on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account, the former for Six, and the latter for Eight Months, each from the date of Embarkation, is confirmed

The Commander in Chief is pleased to permit the following Gentlemen to do duty as Volunteers:

1st Royals

Mr James Brown, from the 26th Dec 1825

Mr Johnson Darpot, from the 7th Jannuary 1826, and to be attached to Major Dennie's Detachment in Fort William.

48th Foot.

Mr Stubbs, from the 15th January, 1826,

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief,

GEORGE McGREGOR, *Lieut.-Col. Acting Adjt. Genl.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William; 6th February, 1826.

The following Copies of Dispatches received from the Commissioners in Ava and Pegu, and from Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K. C. B. and K. C. T. S., Commander of the British Forces in Ava, are herewith published for general information.

To the Right Hon'ble LORD AMHERST, *Governor General in Council, &c. &c. &c.*

My LORD,

It is with extreme regret that we have to report, for the information of your Lordship in Council, that the Treaty concluded with the Burmese Minister, on the 3d Instant, not having been ratified by their Sovereign, and none of the conditions having within the stipulated period been fulfilled, all amicable intercourse with the Authorities at Melloon was necessarily broken off, and hostilities recommenced on the morning of the 19th Inst., with the Attack and Canture of the Enemy's position at that place.

The particulars of this Action will be communicated in the Military Dispatches, and we shall take an early opportunity of submitting our sentiments upon the ulterior policy which it may, in consequence, be expedient to pursue.

In our present Address we conceive it sufficient to refer your Lordship in Council, to the [redacted]ccount of our proceedings given in [redacted]ents transmitted by this opportunity [redacted]etary to Government in the political [redacted], for the most clear and convincing [redacted]hat every admissible effort has, on [redacted]een made to avert an event which, [redacted]eeply to be regretted, will, we feel [redacted]be admitted by the Government to [redacted] under the peculiar circumstances of [redacted]on, altogether unavoidable.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord,

[redacted]our Lordship's most Obedient and most Humble Servants,

[redacted]d) ARCHD. CAMPBELL, *Maj. Gen. and Sen. Commisr.*

[redacted]d) T. C. ROBERTSON, *Civil Commissioners*

[redacted]*issioners' Office, Camp* [redacted]*goh, 20th Jan.* 1826.

To GEORGE SWINTON, Esq.

Secretary to Government Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—My Dispatch of the 31st Ultimo, brought the operations of the Army under my Command down to that date, and expressed my sanguine expectations, that it would prove the last communication, which I should have to address to you relative to the War in this Country.

These hopes have been unfortunately frustrated by the Policy of a Court, apparently destitute alike of every principle of Honor and good Faith.

The Signature of a Treaty of Peace, by the British and Burman Commissioners, on the 3d Instant, and the pledge, on the part of the latter, that the same would be ratified by the King of Ava, within Fifteen days from that date, and some specific Articles, as therein stated, carried into effect within the same period has already been brought to the knowledge of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council by the proceedings of the British Commissioners, recorded in their Dispatches, under date the 3d Instant. All occurrences of a purely Political nature since then, will now, in like manner, be furnished by the same authority,—I shall, therefore, proceed to the detail of Military events resulting therefrom.

On the 18th, the day appointed for the return of the Ratified Treaty, &c. the Commissioners finding, that instead of a fulfilment of this promise, a farther delay of six or seven days was solicited, under such equivocal circumstances, as left no doubt that a total want of faith guided their Councils, it was definitively declared, that their request could not be complied with, and a secret article proposed to them, in which it was stipulated (together with the performance of others already agreed to) that they should evacuate the fortified and entrenched City of Melloon, by sun-rise, on the morning of the 20th: on their positive rejection of this proposition, they were told, that after twelve o'clock, that very night, (the 18th), hostilities would recommence. Deeming it of the utmost importance, that no time should be lost in punishing duplicity of so flagrant a character, I ordered the construction of Batteries and the landing of heavy Ordnance from the Flotilla, to commence immediately after midnight, and every requisite arrangement to be made for an early attack upon Melloon. His Lordship in Council will be enable to appreciate the zeal and exertion with which my orders were carried into effect under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Hopkinson, Commanding the Artillery, and Lieutenant Underwood, the Chief Engineer (aided by that indefatigable Corps the First Battalion of Madras Pioneers, under the Command of Captain Crowe) when I state, that by ten o'Clock the next morning I had eight and twenty Pieces of Ordnance in Battery, on points presenting a front of more than one mile on the Eastern Bank of the Irrawuddy, which corresponded with the extent of the Enemy's Line of Defence on the opposite shore---I yet cherished hopes, that the formidable appearance of our preparations would have induced them to make some farther communications in the morning, instead of again risking the renewal of hostilities with Troops of whose decided superiority they had so recently received the most convincing and humiliating proofs. In this I was disappointed. At day-light, I perceived that the preceding night had been devoted by them to preparations equally laborious, and the construction of extensive and well planned works, with a view to the resistance on which they had resolved.

At Eleven o'Clock A. M. (the 19th) I ordered our Batteries and Rockets to open their Fire on the Enemy's position, which was warmly kept up, and with such precision of practice as to reflect the highest credit on this branch of the Service.

During this period, the Troops intended for the Assault were embarking in the Boats of His Majesty's Ships, and the Flotilla at a point above our encampment at Patanagoh, under the superintendence and direction of Captain Chads, of His Majesty's Ship Alligator, Senior Naval Officer, on whom this charge devolved, in the absence of His Excellency Commodore Sir James Brisbane, in consequence of extreme indisposition.

About One P. M. the desired impression having been produced by the Cannonade, and every thing reported ready, I directed the Brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Sale, consisting of His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments, to drop down the River, and assault the Main Face of the Enemy's position, near its South-Eastern Angle, and Brigadier General Cotton, with the Flank Companies of His Majesty's 47th and 87th Regiments, and His Majesty's 89th Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Hunter Blair, His Majesty's 41st Regiment, and the 18th Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Godwin, and the 28th Madras Native Infantry, with the Flank Companies of the 43d Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Parlby, to cross above Melloon, and after carrying some outworks, to attack the Northern Face of the principal Work.

Although the whole of the Boats pushed off together from the left Bank, the strength of the current, and a strong breeze from the North, carried Lieutenant Colonel Sale's Brigade to the given point of attack, before the other Columns (notwithstanding every exertion) could possibly reach the opposite shore; Lieutenant Colonel Sale was unfortunately wounded in his Boat, but the Corps of his Brigade having landed, formed with admirable regularity, under the Command of Major Frith, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, rushed on to the Assault with their usual intrepidity, and were, in a short time, complete Masters of a Work, which, although certainly not so well chosen in point of position as others we have met with, yet had been rendered most formidable by labour and art, and at the same time, such as to afford the Enemy a presumptive assurance of security in their possession of it. This is fully evinced, by the circumstance of the Chiefs, with Memiaboo at their Head, (contrary to the Burmese custom in all such cases) having remained within their defences till they saw the Troops crossing to the Assault.

When Brigadier General Cotton saw that the works were carried by the 13th and 38th Regiments, he very judiciously ordered the Brigade under Lieutenant Colonel Hunter Blair, to cut in upon the Enemy's Line of Retreat, which was done accordingly, and with much effect.

Thus was accomplished, in the course of a few hours from the recommencement of hostilities, forced upon us by perfidy and duplicity, a chastisement as exemplary as it was merited. Their loss in killed and wounded has been severe, and the accompanying Returns of Captured Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, Arms, and Ammunition, will sufficiently demonstrate how seriously they have suffered in these particulars; a species of disaster which their Government will, doubtless, more deeply deplore, than the sacrifice of lives, or the shame of defeat. Specie, to the amount of about Thirty Thousand Rupees, was found in Memiaboo's House, and a very ample Magazine of Grain, together with about Seventy Horses, have also fallen into our hands. It will prove highly gratifying to His Lordship in Council to learn, that advantages so important have been secured with so small a numerical loss, as is exhibited by the Returns of Killed and Wounded: amongst the wounded I include, with particular regret, the names of Lieutenant Colonel Sale and Major Frith, the latter having succeeded to the Command of the Column, on his Senior Office being disabled, received, at its head, in the moment of success, a spear wound, which I fear is of a serious nature: Major Thornhill, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, was the third on whom the accidents of War threw the perilous distinction of leading these Troops, and he conducted their movements to the close of the affair, in a style worthy of his Predecessors in Command.

Where z l displays itself in every Rank, as amongst the fficers whom I have the happiness to Command, and all vie with each other in the honorable discharge of Duty, the task of selecting individual names for the notice of His Lordship becomes difficult and embarrassing, and I am compelled to adopt the principle of particularizing those alone, on whom the heaviest share of exertion happened to devolve on this occasion: it fell to the lot of the Artillery to occupy this conspicuous station in the events of the day: in behalf, therefore, of Lieutenant Colonel Hopkinson, Commanding the whole, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock, Commanding Bengal Artillery, and Captains Lumsden, Bengal Horse Artillery, and Montgomerie, Madras Artillery, Commanding the Batteries, I have to solicit your recommendation to his Lordship's favourable attention. The Rocket Practice, under Lieutenant Blake, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, was in every way admirable: of Three Hundred and Four Rockets which were projected during the day, five alone failed of reaching the spot for which they were destined, and uniformly told in the Works, or in the Ranks of the Enemy, with an effect which has clearly established their claim to be considered a most powerful and formidable weapon of war,

The conduct of His Majesty's 13th and 38th Regiments during the advance, and their gallantry in the Storm, far exceed all that I can write in their praise. I sincerely hope that I shall not long be deprived of the services of their two brave Commanders.

Brigadier General Cotton's arrangements for intercepting the retreat of the Enemy, and the movement of Lieutenant Colonel Hunter Blair to effect the same object, merit my warmest commendations.

To Captain Chads, of the Royal Navy, and every Officer and Seaman of His Majesty's Ships, and Honorable Company's Flotilla, I am deeply indebted, for the able and judicious manner in which the Troops were transported to points of attack so near to a formidable Work which they had to assail,—I have the honor to enclose Captain Chads's Report, together with his Return of Killed and Wounded.

Upon this short, but important Service, I derived every support from the zeal and ability of my Staff, General and Personal.

Lieutenant Wilson, of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier General Cotton, who will have the honor of delivering this Dispatch, was present during the whole affair, and is well qualified to give any further information which may be required by His Lordship on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL, *Major General.*

Head Quarters, Camp Patanagoh, 20th January, 1826.

General Return of Killed and Wounded in the Army under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. in the Attack on the intrenched Position at Melloon, on the 19th January, 1826.

Camp Patanagoh, before Melloon, 20th Jan. 1825.

His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.

Killed—1 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Rank and File, and 2 Bheesties.

His Majesty's 38th Regiment.

Killed—4 Rank and File.

Wounded—1 Major, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 4 Rank and File, and 6 Bearers.

Bengal Engineers.

Wounded—1 Lieutenant.

Flotilla.

Killed—4 Lascars.

Wounded—5 European Seamen and 9 Lascars.

Names of Officers Wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Sale, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, Commanding Brigade, severely, not dangerously.

Major H. Frith, H. M. 38th Regiment, severely.

Lieutenant W. Dixon, Bengal Engineers, slightly.

(Signed) E. S. TIDY, *Lieut.-Col. D. A. G.*

Return of Ordnance and Military Stores, Captured on the 19th January, 1826, *in the Operations against the Enemy at Melloon, by the Forces under the Command of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. &c. &c.*

Brass Guns—One 42-pounder, One 6-ditto, —One 4-ditto, one 1-ditto, and ten Jinjalls.

Iron Guns—two 4½-pounders, two 2-ditto, one 3½-ditto, three 3-ditto, ten 2-ditto, thirty-one 1 ditto, two ½-ditto, and eighty Jingalls.

Iron Guns long—seven 12-pounders, ten 9-ditto, and two 6½-ditto.

Iron Carronades—one 24-pounder and one 12-ditto.

Iron round Shot, of different sizes, 11,000.

Ditto ditto for Jinjalls, 7,000.

Gun-powder, destroyed, Tons 20, Cwt. 1, and Qrs. 3, in boxes of 45 lbs. each.

Muskets, 1,700.

Musket Balls, 100,000.

Spears, 2000.

An immense quantity of refined Salt Petre and Sulphur—Iron, unwrought, upwards of one ton—also a quantity of Grape, quilted and loose, but the exact amount of the above Articles cannot be ascertained for want of time.

(Signed) C. HOPKINSON, *Lt. Col. Commanding the Artillery with the Forces.*

Honorable Company's Steam Vessel Dianea off Melloon, 20th January, 1826

Major-General Sir ARCHD. CAMPBELL, K. C. B. & K. C. T. S. *Commander of the Forces &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose you a Return of the Casualties on board the Flotilla, in Action yesterday at Melloon, also an account of the Boats captured.

As this service was performed under your own immediate Eye, it would be presumptuous in me to speak of the gallantry and zeal displayed by every Individual in the Flotilla, but which I trust was such as to merit your commendation.

I have &c.

(Signed) H. D. CHADS, *Captain of H. M. S. Alligator, in Command of the Flotilla.*

(True Copy,)

(Signed) F. S. TIDY, *Lieut. Col. D. A. G.*

Return of Killed and Wounded, on board the Flotilla at Melloon, 19th January, 1826.

	Killed.	Wounded.
Boats of H. M. S. Alligator.	None.	4 severely. 1 slightly.
3d Division of Honorable Company's Gun Boats.	1	6 severely.
4th Division of Honorable Company's Gun Boats.	1	1 dangerously. 1 severely.
5th Division of Honorable Company's Gun Boats.	2	1 dangerously.
Total	4	14

(Signed) H. D. CHADS,
Captain of H. M. S. Alligator, in Command of the Flotilla.

(True Copy,)
(Signed) F. S. TIDY,
Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

Return of Boats Captured at Melloon, 19th January, 1826.

War Boats,	3 Gilt. 15	In good condition.
Large accommodation Boats,	7	In good condition.
	1	Sunk.
Large Store Boats,	33	In good condition.
	16	Sunk.
Canoes and Boats of various Description,	200 to 300	

(Signed,) H. D. CHADS,
Captain of H. M. S. Alligator, in Command of the Flotilla.

(True Copy,)
(Signed) F. S. TIDY,
Lieut. Col. D. A. G.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) G. SWINTON,
Sec. to Govt.

Medical and Physical Society. A meeting of this Society was held at the Rooms of the Asiatic Society, on Saturday evening, A. Gibb, Esq. the President, in the chair—Dr. Burke, inspector of Hospitals in his Majesty's Service, was elected a Member. The Secretary announced to the Meeting, that the Government had been pleased to allow the correspondence of the Society, on subjects relating to the objects of its Institution, to pass free of postage charge—he also reported, that the second volume of the Society's proceedings had been sent to press. The Secretary then read a paper on the Native operation for Cataract by Mr. Breton. This operation is very commonly practised by the Natives of Hindustan, both Mohammedans and Hindus, and with a degree of success that could scarcely be anticipated from the rudeness of the implements, and the ignorance of the operators, who are utterly unacquainted with the anatomy of the eye. The native mode of couching, differs in some respects from that which has been practised in Europe, since the days of Pliny, and from that described after the Greek authorities by the Arabs. Mr. Breton therefore concurs with Dr. Scott, who has given some account of the operation in the Quarterly Journal of Science, in regarding it as of indigenous origin, and not borrowed from Grecian or Arabian Surgery. Instead of the couching needle in use with European practitioners, the native operator employs two instruments, a lancet and a needle; the first is used to perforate the coats of the eye, and to obviate the possibility of its penetrating too deeply, a guard of thread is bound round the blade at about 1-10th of an inch from the point. After the perforation is made, a kind of probe or needle is introduced to depress the lens; this instrument is about 5 inches long, of the size of a crow quill, the shaft is circular, diminishing in diameter to within about an inch of the point, when it becomes of a triangular shape, with blunt edges—the apex is also blunt: just above the triangular part, thread is wound round it to prevent its passing too far. The needle is directed in the axis of the lens, and serves to depress it below the pupil: the eye-lids are then closed, the needle remaining in the eye, being supported by the sort of shoulder which it forms where extending into a triangle, and resting on a dossil of lint placed on the cheek: after a short interval the eye is examined: if the lens have risen, it is again depressed; and this is repeated until the operator is satisfied, that the depression has been effected: the needle is then withdrawn, and some slight precautions are taken against the inflammation that follows.

After being satisfied of the safety and efficacy of the operation, Mr. Breton intrusted its performance to several of his native pupils, who met with equal success: above 100 cases were thus operated on, by different hands, of which not above eight were considered as failures—a few instances occurred, in which the repetition was necessary, but in a less proportion than similar occurrences in Europe: neither does Mr. Breton think the subsequent inflammation more violent in general than it is where the cataract has been depressed by the most skilful of our own practitioners. On the whole he is disposed to conclude, that although the native operation may not be equally successful with that of European surgery in the hands of eminent and practised operators, yet its simplicity, as well as efficacy, render it worthy of adoption where the opportunities of practising with our own instruments, have been comparatively rare, and less manual dexterity has been in consequence acquired.

[*Govt. Gazette, Feb.* 6.

The following rumour may be depended on, as prevalent in London among those who watch the progress of events, as they affect this quarter of the British Empire; and there are many circumstances occurring at this moment in the councils of France and Spain that give a color of probability to it, not to be overlooked. Two Line of Battle Ships, the *Warspite* and another, with several smaller vessels of War, are under orders for the East Indies. The object is understood to be to watch the movements of the French fleet, now in the Pacific Ocean. It is apprehended, that this Fleet, although ostensibly afloat for other purposes, is really intended to take possesion of the Philippine Islauds, in the name of the King of Spain—or in other words, to occupy those Islands as a French Colony.

[*John Bull, Feb.* 6.

We understand that the Steam Vessel *Enterprize* leaves Calcutta again on Friday, on her return to Rangoon. It is said that Mr. CRAWFORD goes down in her, having been joined in the Ava Commission to treat with his Golden Footed Majesty.

It is said that the 87th and 13th King's are to advance towards Umrapoora taking a route into the interior, on the east bank of the Erawuddy, and rejoining Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL higher up the stream. It is hoped that in this line of march, they will be able to pick up cattle, and other supplies for the Army.

A variety of anecdotes, illustrative of the persuasion entertained by the natives in Upper India, that the Fortress of Bhurtpore would be found to defeat all our efforts to subdue it, have reached us from different quarters—some of them amusing enough, when we can divest ourselves of the apprehensions which their existence is in some measure calculated to rouse. After the fall of the place, several Indigo planters in that part of the country discovered some of their people again at work, who had for a time been missing; and found on enquiry, that they had been inside Bhurtpore, no doubt assisting DOORJUNT SAL in his defence. We have heard of one native, who very coolly excused himself for not having done some work which he had engaged to perform, by saying that he had been busy making gunpowder—this article having been in demand with DOORJUNT SAL. Another, on being some time ago craved for a debt due by him, acknowledged the debt, but said he could not at that moment discharge it, and as the English law was now about to be overturned, the next law might not compel him! During the dependence of the siege, Europeans at Agra and other places observed a marked disrespect towards them, on the part of the natives: on BHURTPORE falling they received *salaams* the most humble, and prostrations from crowds of natives wherever they appeared. These circumstances are fraught with instruction, the most important to us proud rulers of India; and coupled with others, which the occurrences of the war with Ava and the attack of Bhurtpore have elicited, clearly point out the arm on which we must still chiefly depend for the permanence of our dominion in the East.

[*John Bull, Feb.* 8.

Letters from the Eastward, received since our last, announce the loss of the Royal George by fire on the 24th December, and of the Valetta, on a Coral reef in July last, on the coast of New South Wales. The Royal George was laden with tea, and no lives are said to have been lost, except those of two Chinese, who remained plundering, until the magazine, catching fire, blew them into the air. The following Bankshall Circular states the loss of the Valetta:—

Extract from the Report from the Schooner Prince Regent, Captain D. Salmon, from Singapore the 11th January.

"The Ship Valetta was lost on an extensive and dangerous Coral Reef, extending several miles from the island K. rather level at top of the Cumberland Isles, on the Coast of New South Wales, in Lat. 21° 5′ S. Long 149° 53′ E. laid down on Hinder's Chart as an Island bold all round. The reef is more extensive than the island itself, and is covered at half flood, not discernible, the Coral being dark colored. The Cumberland and Northumberland Isles have all got reefs extending from them, unnoticed in the above Chart—Vide Hinder's Charts of N. S. Wales East Coast, sheet 4."

(Signed) "ED. PHILLIPS,
Master late Ship Valetta."

Up to the 24th of January, we understand that treasure to the amount of Ninety Lacks in hard cash, besides plate and jewels, had been discovered in the fortress of Bhurtpore, and more was expected. Some difficulty occurs as to Prize-money, which we trust will by and bye terminate satisfactorily to all parties—at least as far as the young heir of Bhurtpore, and the captors of the treasure, are concerned. A thorough investigation is requisite, to decide in the first instance what is the Rajah's property, and what is not. Of course the Rajah's property must be restored to him inviolate. Whether, upon his offering a bonus to the gallant troops that rescued him and his property from the fangs of an usurper, Government would permit their acceptance of it, is not for us to say; but we think it clearly stands to probability, that one-third of the property captured, does not bona fide belong to the rightful heir of Bhurtpore. The revenues of Bhurtpore, we have understood, amount only to about one lack per annum. It is said, that a number of disaffected Zumeendars, &c. lodged property in the fort of Bhurtpore, considering it as the chief place of security, now that the British Raj. was about to terminate! Should the investigation, that we doubt not will ensue, establish that, but comparatively a small share of the property captured belongs to the Rajah, the rest we presume will become prize to the captors. The feeling with which the natives appeared to contemplate the siege of Bhurtpore, and the *chargrin* they exhibited on its fall, instructively show how little we ought to depend upon their affection to our Government, and that we ought never to rely so much upon their gratitude or love (which some affect so much to depend on), as not to have always a numerous and well equipped army, with all appliances to boot, ready for every emergency.

In addition to the intelligence from Bhurtpore given above, we learn that the great brass gun (102 pounder) found there, and a state palankeen, are to be sent to His Majesty.

A friend has favoured us with an anecdote which deserves to be recorded. An European Soldier having been severely wounded at the siege of Bhurtpore, was carried away to the rear in a dooly. The poor fellow cried loudly for water, but the dooly bearers took no notice of his entreaties. He was thus imploring for water, when a Goorkah, belonging to the Sirmoor Local Battalion, was also being borne away wounded in a dooly. When the complaints of the European reached the ears of this brave little fellow, he got out of the dooly as fast as his own wound would permit him, procured with his own hands water for his European comrade, bathed and dressed his wounds as well as he could, in short acted the part of a good Samaritan. It is delightful to hear of such traits of sterling philanthropy and kindness amidst the din of arms.

[*Ind. Gaz. Feb.* 9.

From the perusal of private letters, received by the *Enterprize*, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following facts which have not yet, we believe, been connectedly published.

Lieutenant Flood of H. M's. 13th was taken, on the Kee Woonghe's assertion that he was ignorant of the matter was probably true, for he has since returned. Doctor Sandford and Mr. Bennet, the officers who were taken on their way from Prome, were at the capital and well treated. There was a report that a letter signed by them, strongly recommending peace, and saying that he of the Golden feet, had sworn never to sanction the surrender of any territory, and that a Burmah never breaks his oath!! had been received; this letter was evidently signed by compulsion; the Burmahs must have a very mean opinion of our penetration to think they could impose on us by so shallow an artifice. Brigadier Stewart who had delayed marching in consequence of the peace, moved forward to Prome immediately on the renewal of hostilities. H M. 45th proceeds by water. Brigadier Pepper continued in Pegue, waiting for reinforcements before he could advance on Tongo, which is said to be very strong: the Siamese were on the march to join him. The Cholera, we are sorry to say, had made its appearance on board H. M. S. *Alligator*, and was making dreadful ravages among the crew; Mr. Grills her Purser had lately fallen a victim to it. Commodore Sir J. Brisbane had returned very ill, and had sailed for Penang in the *Boadecia*. The Great Bell had been returned to the Birmahs, and was replaced in its original situation to the great satisfaction of the people who crowded to welcome their old acquaintance.

[*Ben. Hur. Februaary* 9.

We regret to heve to state the ioas of the Ship *Commodore Hayes*, on Tuesday, by fire.---She was just ready for Sea, being laden with Rice, chiefly for the Mauritius. The first indications of fire on board, appeared about nine o'clock, and every assistance was immediately rendered by the Harbour Master, aided by Mr. Sinclair, Branch Pilot. The fire commenced in the bread-room, which had been recently lined with *Dhurma* Mats to receive the Bread for the Ship's Company---the Steward having gone to see if it was ready, left his candle in the place, whilst he went in search of assistance to make some purposed alterations, and during his absence the candle fell and set fire to the mats---the fire spread with great rapidity, throwing out such volumes of dense, black smoke, that it was impossible to approach or follow its progress. In order to prevent the flames communicating to the other vessels in the river, the Pilot slipped the cable, and ran the vessel aground at Sulkeah Ghat, where she was secured---about eleven o'clock, the flames burst forth on the upper deck, and the masts and rigging were speedily in a blaze: she continued burning throughout the day, as well as the greater part of yesterday. We understand that the exertions of Captain Milder and Mr. Sinclair, and of Captain Moncrief, the Commander of the vessel, were entitled to the greatest praise. A few articles of comparatively small value were saved, but the whole of the Cargo has been destroyed.

We have been requested to insert the following Extract from the Division Orders of that part of the force before Bhurtpore, commanded by Major-General Nicolls.

Extract of Division Orders by Major General Nicolls Commanding the 2d Division of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Camp Ocucka. Gong, January 22d 1826.

Major General Nicolls having most inadvertently omitted the name of Captain Anderson of the Pioneers, who planted the Ladders with severe loss, on the 18th instant, for Lieutenant Colonel Widow's column in the Angle of the Ditch, on the right, under a heavy fire, he begs to return that Officer his hearty thanks, and wishes him to convey the same to the men, who aided in placing the Ladders on that memorable occasion.

Brigadier Fagan having reported that Major Wood, and the 21st Native Infantry, joined the 2d Brigade, soon after its arrival at Agra Gate, the Major General begs to applaud the spirit shewn by that Regiment, and to assure the Major that he has always been pleased with its conduct.

Captain Hall, of H. M. 14th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to the lamented General Edwards, is requested to receive the Major General's thanks for his share of the exertions of that day, and for his care of his Chief when the column was so unhappily deprived of his example.

A True Extract.
(Signed) D. D. ANDERSON,
Assist. Adjt. Gen. 2d Division.

Letters from China mention that great activity had prevailed there in the Opium Market, *Patna* which had a short time previous been selling at 930 *a* 950 was quoted 1150 a 1200 at the date of the last letters; *Benares* had risen from 930 to 1440 *a* 1200; *Madras* from 770 to 800 *a* 830; and *Turkey* from 500 to 600.

This rise is attributed entirely to the purchases made by Europeans. No further rise was expected notwithstanding that the crop for the ensuing season was reported small.

The Cotton market continued to support itself. The Company had warehoused the cargoes per *Scaleby Castle* and *Royal George* in expectation of getting 13 T.

Strait produce had not varied; Company's Treasury open on England at 1*s.* 6*d.* and on Calcutta at 203.

The *Royal George* was burnt on the 24th December, with 7000 chests of Tea on board, No lives were lost, excepting those of two Chinese, who remained on board plundering until the fire reached the Magazine! The wreck was visited the following day, when the unburned tea was destroyed, and the hull of the vessel sold for 27,000 dollars.

From Singapore we have Letters to the 7th January, and Papers to the 22d December. From the latter we have made some extracts which will be found under proper heads, and from the former we have obtained the following account of the wreck of the *Valetta*, by which it appears that a reef of rocks not laid down in any of the charts at present extant, exists off the coast of New South Wales. For the information of our readers, we insert the following short abstract.

The ship *Valetta* of Calcutta, 300 Tons burden, Commanded by John W. Phillips, sailed from Port Jackson, New South Wales, on the 13th June last in ballast for Singapore and Manilla, and had a prosperous voyage until the 10th of July, but on the Evening of that day, in Lat. 21, 90. S. and Long. 149 00. E. the wind suddenly shifted to the Northward and blew very fresh right on a reef of rocks, not before perceived. In spite of the exertions of the crew to work her off, she struck forcibly on the reef, and a heavy cross swell running, she strained so much, and struck with such violence fore and aft, that her rudder was knocked off and she began to make water very fast. An anchor was however got out, a good deal of the cargo thrown overboard, which lightened the ship considerably, and by heaving on the cable they succeeded in floating the vessel. At this time there was no less then eight feet of water in the hold, yet the pumps were worked for four hours before they sucked; the leak not increasing, they ventured to resume the voyage, but in a little time she made water so rapidly, that the Captain thought it adviseable to look out for the first secure anchorage, and he accordingly succeeded in bringing her into a safe cove. Here they hauled the ship up, and examined her bottom, but found it so materially injured, that any attempt to repair her would be vain. They then unwillingly were obliged to abandon her altogether, and [illegible] the schooner *Prince Regent*, boun[illegible] pore, in which they procured a p[illegible] arrfved there on the 5th January.---

[*The Gov. G[illegible]*

The *Enterprize* left Calcutta yes[illegible] ving on her return to Rangoon, [illegible] Crawfurd on board, whose duties [illegible] are in the first instance to confine [illegible] goon. It is expected, that future o[illegible] in regard to Pegue, may open a w[illegible] the services of this gentleman, [illegible] knowledge of the countries to [illegible] particularly in their commercial co[illegible] advantage is anticipated.

In speaking in our last of the [illegible] the Raj Goroo as yet to be she[illegible] given this Burmah Priest more c[illegible] deserved. It is said little if any d[illegible] of his having played us false; fo[illegible] of the Ke-Whoonghee were found [illegible]

from him urging the Burmese Generals to a prosecution of the war, enumerating our strength in Europeans, with whom he cautions them not to come in contact, and representing the Native Troops as coolies, from whom they have nothing to fear! He advises them not to attempt any battles with us; but to keep surrounding watching and annoying our army; by cutting off its supplies, and, in short, points out a plan of operations for them to pursue, which displays no small degree of knowledge and discrimination. Being himself a Burmese subject he may complain of the Raj Goroo's infidelity to us; but cannot very reasonably find fault with his patriotism. We may learn, however, from his conduct to be cautious, how far we trust the professions of any of them who fall into our hands.

[*John Bull, Feb.* 13.

Singapore Intelligence.

We annouce with regret the destruction of a considerable portion of our little town by a fire which took place on the night of the 7th Instant. It originated in the house of a Chinese in Cross Street about nine o'Clock, and in less than an hour the whole of the houses between Cross Street and the Sea Beach were in flames. The wind was fortunately from the North East during the night, which aided much in preventing the fire from spreading in the direction of Market Street and the other principal Street. Had it been in the opposite quarter it would have been impossible to have arrested the progress of the flames, and the consequences would have been most dreadful. About ninety houses were totally burnt, a few of them good wooden buildings, but the greater number were built of Kadjans (mats) and therefore of little value. A large quantity of timber for boat building, and several large boats which were laying on the Beach, shared the same fate, the rapidity with which the flames spread rendering it impossible to launch them into the water. One woman lost her life in the confusion, having fallen into a well in attempting to make her escape from the house in which the fire broke out. A fire engine, which was brought to the spot without delay, proved of little service, although directed, and indeed worked, by some of the European Gentlemen, the whole of whom were present, and exerted themselves laudably in stopping the spreading of the conflagration. Amongst them we observed Captain Lawrie, of the Brig *Rhio*, who brought the whole of the crew to assist, and for his exertion in a cause in which he was not at all interested, he is deserving of the highest praise. It is upon such occasions that the superiority of the European over the native character appears so conspicuous. The conduct of the Natives, particularly the Chinese, (for they are also termed *Natives*) was truly disgraceful, shutting themselves up in their houses and refusing to lend their aid. The few Chinese who did come to the scene of destruction, instead of working like others, stood gazing, with looking-glasses in their hands, which they held up to the flames for the purpose of propitiating their Gods and averting the calamity. (Tradition says that the town of Pekin and the Chinese Empire were saved by a looking glass held up by a woman in the same manner.) Such superstition in a *civilised* people is pitiable, and we only regretted the impossiblity of constraiuing the services of all those who possess houses or property in the town. In a town built almost entirely of wood, like Singapore, some arrangement of this nature, or some establishment for the purpose of extinguishing fires, appears to us to be very much wanted, and we have no doubt but the inhabitants would willingly contributes to the expense.

Java.—There have been two arrivals from Batavia since our last, and our accounts reach down to the 16th ult. It is stated that the European Government have made proposals of peace to Dispo-Negoro, the chief leader of the Javanese, upon the basis of his being acknowledged Sultan of Mataram. There had been little alteration in the posture of affairs to the Eastward. At Samarang the strictest discipline and constant guard was still kept up, and the inhabitants or Surabaya were kept in continual alarm by the vicinity of a powerful force headed by the Javanese Heroine mentioned in a former number. Mr Smissart, who was Dutch Resident at Djocjo Karta, when the insurrection first broke out, has been dismissed, and Mr. Van Sevenhoven, a man of talent and ability, has been appointed Commissioner for the districts of Djocjo and Solo.

General De Koek was expected soon to return to Batavia, in consequence of the expected departure for Europe, of his excellency the Baron Vander Cappellen, whom he is to succeed in the Government. General De Koek is considered a prudent and brave Officer, and as a member of society he has long been popular in Java. His talents for governing will now be called into action, and his best exertions will be necessary, as he will commence his career as Governor General at rather a turbulent period, and with various and numerous difficulties to combat.

The Schuttery, or Volunteers of Batavia, have at length been relieved from the most grievous part of their duty—mounting guard. This indulgence, as it is termed, was not granted until absolutely necessary, as the rains had set in, and the continuance of it would have proved fatal to many. One of the Dutch Schuttery Officers, De Witt Van Hampstead, who had distinguished himself by civil and gentlemanly conduct towards the Gentlemen who served under him, received a special mark of their lively sense of such behaviour from the Volunteers who composed his Company. These, to the number of 50 or 60, Dutch and English, gave him a splendid entertainment, at which there was more gaiety and conviviality than has been witnessed in Java for a considerable period. The honor must have been extremely gratifying to him for whom it was intended.

English News.

THE NEW TIMES,—September 10, 1825.

Extraordinary Proclamation.—Sir Gilbraith Lowry Cole, the Governor of the Mauritius, has issued a singular proclamation from the Government House, Fort Louis, requiring proprietors of estates, lessees, and other occupants, to deposit at the civil commissaries of their respective quarters in the course of the year, *ten* birds' heads, or *twenty* rats' tails, at their option, for every slave in their possession. The birds' eggs, young birds, or rats found and destroyed in their nests, shall be counted as common with others. A penalty of six sols is fixed on every bird's head and rat's tail not furnished. Every head of an ape or monkey will be received as equivalent to six rats' tails, or twelve birds' heads. All those races are considered destructive to the harvest and culture on the island. The story of Whittington and his cat, after this circumstance, ought no longer to be considered a romance.

The following extraordinary scene took place at a village near Nancey, At the moment the Cure of the village was about pronouncing his benediction at the close of vespers, a young missionary, belonging to a troop that are exhibiting in the neighbourhood, started up, and said,—"Stop, father, there are here seven women unworthy to receive your benediction—seven women guilty of adultery. This they have revealed to me in confession." He then pointed out the seven women, and forced them to quit the church. A *proces verbal* was drawn up, and transmitted to the Bishop and the Procurer-General.

M. Bergeron, the cure, who some time back declared from the pulpit that Louis XVIII. and Charles X. would be damned, for having given and sworn to maintain the charter, is about to be tried before the Correctional Tribunal of Blois. He declares that he will prove before his judges, that all the archbishops and bishops who were present at the coronation were equally as much to blame as his Majesty, and that he is willing to suffer martyrdom for proclaiming these great truths. The cure of St. Raphael (department of Var) thus addressed his congregation during a sermon on the coronation: "Brethren, the King has been anointed—he is now like us—but he does not correspond with God—that he can do only through our intervention. You see, therefore, that he has not so much power as we have, though he be King."—*Paris paper.*

THE NEW TIMES.

MARSHAL MACDONALD.

Tour of His Excellency Field-Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum, Field-Marshal of France, High Chancellor of the order of the Legion of Honour, &c.

We have been favoured with the following detail of Field-Marshal Macdonald's tour in this country, which we trust will be acceptable to our readers:—

After visiting Hopetoun House, the Palace of Linlithgow, the fields of the battles of Falkirk and Bannockburn, Stirling Castle, the Roman Camp at Ardoch, Crieff, Perth, the Palace of Scone, St. Martin's, Kinfauns, Dunkel, the pass of Killicrankie, the scene of the battle of Harlow, Blair, Field of Culloden, Inverness, Loch Ness, Fort Augustus, Loch Lochy, Fort William, &c. the Field-Marshal proceeded from Fort William on Tuesday morning, the 28th of June, for Clanranald's House in Arisaig, where he had resolved to be that night, and which was the first private gentleman's house in which the Marshal had slept since he left France, being resolved to dedicate the very short time he had to spare upon the occasion of his present visit to Great Britain, in seeing as much of the country as possible, and especially in the enjoyment of the scenery and romantic beauty of the Highland hills, and interesting Isles which gave birth to his ancestors. These motives induced Marshal Macdonald to decline, with much reluctance, many kind and pressing invitations from some of the first noblemen and gentlemen of the land, to partake of their hospitality, and a hearty Scottish welcome. Amongst these were his Grace the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Belhaven, Lord Macdonald, Lord Gray, Generals Sir David Baird, Sir James Stewart, Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, Sir David Hunter Blair, Sir W. Cumming Gordon, &c.

The first stage from Fort William to Arisaig being the inn at Glenfinnan, the Field Marshal and his suite breakfasted there, and were shewn the spot where Prince Charles Stuart first erected his standard in 1745, attended by young Clanranald and Kinlochmoidart, and about twenty gentlemen of the name of Macdonald, many of them tacksmen upon the estate of, and all of them immediately descended from, and cadets of, the family of Clanranald; these, with about a thousand men from the Clanranald estates, joined by Lochiel, Glengarry, the Gordons, Macphersons, Frasers, &c. formed the first part of the army of the unfortunate Prince Charles in 1745. From Glenfinnan, the party proceeded by the excellent road and romantic scenery, which the district and country of Arisaig present, to Borrodale, the residence of John Macdonald, Esq. who with Mrs. Macdonald and his four amiable daughters and their sons, were all at home to give a kind reception to their distinguished visitor. Here the Field Marshal surveyed, with feelings of much interest, the place where Prince Charles first landed in 1745, on the main land, and afterwards embarked in 1746, when he took his last farewell of Scotland, accompanied by the Field Marshal's father, Neil Macdonald, Esq. of the family of Houghbeg, in South Uist, and the near relation of Clanranald, whom he was visiting at Nunton House when Prince Charles came there, and upon which occasion the Field Marshal's father was introduced for the first time, and from that moment, and from his being a man of very superior education and literary acquirements, the Prince took a great liking to, and never afterwards parted with him.

From Borrodale the party proceeded to Clanranald's house in Arisaig, where they dined and slept; and early on the following morning, the 29th, the Field Marshal was waited upon by Capt. Henry Dundas Beatson, of his Majesty's cutter Swift, who, by the kind attention of Lord Melville, and of Sir Wm. Boothby and Capt. Knight, had been ordered to that part of the coast to receive his Excellency. The party breakfasted at five o'clock in the morning, and immediately thereafter embarked on board the cutter. It had been the intention of the Field Marshal to call upon Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald of Rhue, but the wind being fair, and it being of much importance to overtake the tide, to work out of the bay of Arisaig, that gentleman and Mrs. Macdonald, with their five amiable daughters and three sons, and Colonel Macdonald of Scotos, their son-in-law, very kindly came on board the cutter, to pay their respects to their distinguished clansman, who was not less pleased by their considerate attention and very judicious arrangement of time, for his convenience, than he was gratified by the affability and kindness of the whole family, who had hardly left the cutter, when the Marshal discovered that they had stored the vessel with all sorts of fresh provisions, such as vegetables, fruit, cream, butter, newly caught salmon: which, with two fat six year-old wedders, from Clanranald's parks, and a supply of wines, and some casks of mountain dew, enabled his Excellency and his friends to put to sea, with the comfortable sensation of having abundance of fresh stores on board.

The wind having been fair, his Excellency reached the destined port (Loch Skipport), in South Uist, that same night, about eleven o'clock; and, after sleeping a few hours, he left the cutter at four in the morning, in the barge, and landed at the Inn of Craig Goray, upon the Ford which separates the Island of Benbecula from that of South Uist. Here the Marshal was met by Mr. Shaw, Clanranald's factor, who had kindly provided his gig and saddle horses for the whole party, on which they proceeded through the farms in the north end of South Uist to Houghbeg, where the Field-Marshal had the satisfaction of meeting some near relations of his late respected father and his own, whom his Excellency seemed happy to see, and to whom he requested Mr. Macdonald to say, that he had come all the way from France chiefly to see them. The overwhelming joy and gratitude of his relations at this mark of kindness may be more easily conceived than described. In taking leave, his Excellency announced to Mr. Shaw his intention of giving a liberal annuity to several of these relations, which should henceforth be paid to them through him on the 30th of June in each year; and, in the meanwhile, his Excellency distributed nearly two hundred sovereigns in various donations.

The Field-Marshal proceeded from Houghbeg to Nunton House, the seat of the Clanranald's family in the Isles, and which is at present occupied by his factor, Mr. Shaw. On the arrival of his Excellency and suit at Nunton, Mrs. Shaw, accompanied by her amiable and beautiful sister, Miss Flora M'Leod, and Mr. Shaw's son, received them with that cordial kindness and hearty welcome for which the inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland are so justly celebrated. It may not be uninteresting to mention here, that upon the inhabitants of South Uist being apprised of the arrival of their distinguished visitor, upwards of six hundred of them had assembled near Houghbeg, to greet him on his arrival in the isle which gave birth to his father and a long line of ancestry. Upon this occasion, the Field-Marshal ordered a cask of whisky to be given to his kind visitors, and after drinking all their healths, and that of their Chief, Clanranald, and wishing them and their handsome families, of whom he had seen so good a specimen that day, all health, happiness, and prosperity, he left them to enjoy themselves, and proceeded with his suite to Nunton.

His Excellency and friends having dined and slept at Nunton, (his Excellency in the very room in which the celebrated, and lovely Flora Macdonald slept) they started early on the following morning for the cutter, which they reached about seven o'clock, and where they found a fine deer which Clanranald had ordered to be killed, and immediately thereafter set sail from Loch Skipport, and glided along the South Uist coast, until they reached the bay of Borrodale where they landed, and visited the two remarkable caves on that bay, in which the unfortunate Prince Charles had taken shelter, and where, and in an eagle's cliff at Loch Boisdale, he lay concealed for several weeks, and was attended, during that time, principally by Neil Macdonald, Esq. the father of Marshal Macdonald, and by Alexander Macdonald Esq. of Boisdale the grandfather of Macdonald of Staffa. From Borrodale Bay, the cutter proceeded for several hours to follow the very course which Prince Charles Stuart, attended by the celebrated Miss Flora Macdonnald, who so much contributed to aid the escape of her Prince, took in sailing from Uist to Kingburgh in Skye, after which Capt. Beatson, at the request of his Excellency, shaped his course along the south coast of Skye, for Armidale castle in Sleate, the property of Lord Macdonald, where the party arrived soon after four o'clock, the cutter having performed the voyage from Borrodale to the Point of Sleate in the wonderfully short space of four hours.

On landing under Armidale Castle, his Excellency and suite were met by Mr. M'Pherson, the factor for Lord Macdonald, Mr. M'Kinnon of Cory, and several of the gentlemen of Skye, who were joined by a large party of the Field-Marshal's clansmen, from Borrodale, Rhue, Arisaig, and Morar, who had crossed for the purpose. On leaving the ship, Captain Beatson fired a salute of 15 guns, which was returned from the castle; on approaching which his excellency was received by three hearty cheers, from several hundreds of Lord Macdonald's tenantry, who had come for the purpose, and were headed by several of the gentlemen of Skye, which compliment the Field-Marshal felt very strongly, and requested of Mr. Macdonald of Staffa to state to the people, in Gaelic, and to express the deep regret his Excellency felt, in not having the good fortune to find the noble proprietor at home.

On the following morning, Saturday, the 2d of July, his Excellency went on board the cutter at an early hour, accompanied by all the Arisaig and Morar gentlemen, and proceeded for Castle Tyrrim, at the mouth of Loch Moidart, being the ancient strong hold of the Clan Reginald of the Isles, on the main land of Scotland, and which forms the crest to this day of all the Clanranald family and its descendants, together with the motto of "My hope is constant in thee," which were the words addressed by King Robert the Bruce to the Lord of the Isles, on the day of the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, and which is of course the motto of Field-Marshal Macdonald. At Castle Tyrrim, about four hundred of the Moidart and Arisaig tenantry were assembled to receive their distinguished clansman and visitor, whom they cheered as he ascended the rock and approached the revered walls of the ancient edifice, in a style which few could sufficiently appreciate, who were not accustomed to the ancient usages of these attached, honourable, and faithful people; but to the Field Marshal's magnanimous feelings the scene was full of interest, and it was not one of the least striking circumstances, that among those of the tenantry who assembled there that day, was a hale old man of the name of Alexander Macdonald, aged about 100 years, who detailed the whole circumstances of Prince Charles Stuart's embarking at Borrodale for France, with his suite, which circumstance this veteran had a most perfect recollection of, having been within a few yards of the Prince on the day before he embarked. Upon the Field Marshal being informed of this, he immediately appro ed the old man, and through the medium ofach Staffa, put several questions to him relative to the appearance, stature, dress, complexion &c. &c. of the Prince, and of those who accompanied him, to all of which the old man answered readily, and with perfect precision and confidence, which astonished as much as it gratified the Field Marshal, who declared that this man's account entirely corresponded with that which his Excellency's father had often given of the departure of Prince Charles and his suite, amongst whom the Field Marshal's father was one.

From Castle Tyrrim the party proceeded to Elian Teona, the residence of Mrs. Macdonald of Glenaladale, to whom his Excellency paid his respects, and sincerely condoled with her on the irretrievable loss which she had sustained by the death, at so early an age, of her only and much esteemed son. From this the party proceeded to Kinloch Moidart, the properety of Miss Macdonald, now the representative of that family, and married to Colonel Robertson. The Colonel and Mrs. Robertson Macdonald and family being at home, and having kindly pressed the Marshal to remain to dinner, the party spent some pleasant hours at Kinlochinoidart, and afterwards went on board the cutter: and, on the following morning, set sail for the Island of Staffa, where the cutter arrived in the evening, in sufficient time to enable the Marshal not only to view its curiosities from the cutter's boat, which rowed round the island, but also to land, and take a still more complete view of the wonderful construction and arrangement of the stupendous basaltic columns, with which the Field Marshal was much struck and astonished; and in particular with the formation of these columns into large caverns, of which Fingal's Cave is the most remarkable.

On the 4th passed through the Sound of Mull, and after visiting the ancient Macdonald Castles of Mingary, Aross, Ardtonish, &c. &c. landed in the evening at Lismore, and paid a visit to the Right Reverend Bishop Macdonald, and his

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amiable niece, Miss Macdonel, with whom his Excellency and suite drank tea. Went on board at seven o'clock P. M., and set sail immediately for the Giant's Causeway; reached the Irish shore on the evening of the 5th; landed early on the 6th; visited the Giant's Causeway and Glenlace Castle; slept that night at Cushindall, and proceeded next morning, the 7th, to Glenarm Castle, where his excellency meant to have passed the day, but unfortunately the Countess of Antrim was from home. Embarked that same day on board the cutter, and reached Inverary on the following morning, the 8th, where, immediately on his Excellency's landing, he was waited on by the Duke of Argyll's Secretary, who kindly invited his Excellency and suite to go to the Castle and remain there during their stay: which kind invitation, from the absence of the noble proprietor, his Excellency politely declined, but availed himself of the opportunity of seeing the Castle, and of the viewing the beautiful grounds of that superb and magnificent place.

On the 9th left Inverary, at four o'clock A. M., reached Lochlomond in time for that morning's steam boat, and, after making the complete tour of that beautiful lake, reached the hospitable mansion of Mr. Macdonald Buchanan, at Ross Abbey to dinner; remained there that night, and the whole of next day. During the second day the Marshal took an opportunity of visiting the grounds of Buchanan, and the Duke of Montrose's most superb gardens, which he pronounced to be the finest he had seen in Great Britain. His Grace of Montrose having been detained by official duties in London, had not arrived on the 10th. Visited also, on that day, Mr. Buchanan of Ardoch, at Balloch Castle, which, as well as Tullochewen Castle, on the opposite side of the Leven, are very fine specimens of modern architecture.

On Monday the 11th, proceeded from Ross Abbey to Glasgow by Dumbarton. On that same day visited the College of Glasgow, and the Museum there, one of the finest in Europe; also saw Mr. Mitchell's tambouring by machinery impelled by steam, likewise singeing of the cotton and other objects, very much worthy the notice of the stranger in Glasgow. On Tuesday morning, the 12th, visited Mr. Monteath's extensive dye and bandana works, with which his Excellency was much gratified; and after that the Marshal and suite proceeded by Bothwell Castle, Hamilton Palace, Wishaw Castle, and Coltness, to Sir Henry Stewart's, at Allanton House, to visit Mrs. Macdonald of Staffa, and her family, where the Field Marshal and his suite met a large party at dinner, and remained that night; and on the following day set out for Dublin, by Lanark, Carlisle, Liverpool, Manchester, and Holyhead, where his Excellency arrived on Saturday the 16th.

In the whole course of the above tour, the weather proved most favourable; and when to that is added the unwearied exertion and kind attention of Captain Beatson, of his Majesty's cutter the Swift, by means of which every thing was rendered comfortable and pleasant while at sea, and wherever his Excellency landed; the warm reception he met with in every place he shewed himself, was calculated to make a powerful impression upon feelings less ardent and susceptible than his; in whom they have excited sentiments of gratification and admiration of every thing he has met and seen in Scotland, which border on enthusiasm, in the admiration of the people and of the country in general, and in particular of the characteristic warmth of feeling and generous hospitality which the Field Marshal experienced throughout the Highlands, and Islands. He was particularly struck with the air and gait of the Highlanders, accompanied uniformly as he observed by a courtesy and address, and polished manner, which attracted his admiration not less than his surprise, and he frequently remarked to his fellow travellers, that, from the time he entered the Highlands at Dunkeld, until his return to Glasgow, he never by any accident met with an individual who did not put his hand to his hat or bonnet, and accompanied his salute with a very becoming and graceful attitude.

We understand that the Field Marshal felt so strongly the kind attention of Capt. Beatson, that at parting he made him a present of a valuable gold snuff box, and gave fifty guineas to the cutter's crew. His Excellency's stay in Dublin will be limited to a very few days, and it is his intention to proceed from that to London on his way to Paris, with the determination, however, of embracing, at no distant period, an opportunity of coming to Great Britain for a longer stay; in this good feeling, his brave and gallant Aid-de-Camp, Count de Couessin, most warmly participates.

We are told that the Field Marshal and Mr. Macdonald have kept a very full journal of their tour, and in particular about the island of South Uist, Prince Charles Stuart, and the 1745; blended with some very interesting ancedotes of that period and country, neve communicated to the public.

Count de Couessin is descended from one of the most ancient families in Britanny, and is married to the niece of Marshal Macdonald.

American Subordination.—Of thirty three Captains in the United States' Navy, it is said that *twenty-two* are now in the City of Washington. Part of these, it is said, are under arrest, part are giving testimony against the accused, & the remainder are occupied in trying the validity of the charges. Can it be possible that there are only *eleven* Captains of the American Navy profitably employed in their country's service; while *twice that number* are engaged in adjusting disputes and in maintaining subordination in the corps? *What Navy can rival us in battle-fame?* In scientific, brave, and skilful officers? In splendid ships and gallant tars? And yet, can this glory be expected to endure while two-thirds of our most distinguished officers are required to keep the other third in order?—*Alexandria Gazette.*—The question we have marked in Italics is a fine specimen of vapouring. The Americans have never fought a naval engagement with a fleet—they have never taken a single vessel of *decidedly* superior force,—in their last war they lost every ship with which they commenced it, except one—a hostile Navy blockaded every harbour of their's from North to South, and took their ships within sight of their own shores—a squadron ran up into the centre of their dominions, and took their capital, even Washington the greatest city in the world, and "What nation can rival us in battle fame?" We answer, the Algerines.

Among the latest discoveries at Pompei is a painting in fresco, which gives a strange idea of the sensuality of the Romans. It represents a table set out with every requisite for a grand repast. In the middle is a large dish, upon which four peacocks are placed, one at each corner, forming a magnificent dome with their tails. All around are lobsters, one holding in his claws a blue egg, another an oyster, another a stuffed rat, a fourth a little basket filled with grasshoppers. Four dishes of fish decorate the bottom, and above them several partridges, hares and rabbits, each holding its head between its paws. A sort of German sausage surrounds the whole, after which a row of yolks of eggs, then one of peaches, small melons, and cherries, and finally a row of vegetables of different sorts, the whole covered with a green colored sauce, of which it is difficult to guess the composition.

A correspondent writes as follows:—A *fracas* took place on the 1st inst. between the Duke of Richmond and an inhabitant of Chichester, known by the appellation of Mr. *Gentleman* Cobden, in consequence, it is said, of the latter, and two of his companions, having been found by the Duke in person trespassing on his Grace's grounds, at Grayling Well-farm. The affair is expected to furnish work for the Gentlemen of the long robe.—*Brighton Herald.*

A report has prevailed, that the Earl of Clanricarde is to be the representative peer in the place of the late lamented Earl of Donoughmore. This has given way to another, perhaps, more probable; Lord Clanricarde is to be a British Peer, and Lord Farnham to succeed to the vacancy alluded to.—*Dublin Correspondent.*

Yesterday morning Sir William Curtis, Bart, arrived here in his yatch the *Emma*, from St. Petersburgh, last from Falmouth.—*Plymouth Journal.*

The South American miners wear boots made of the tanned skin of the boa constrictor, which are quite impervious to the wet.

A French preacher was once descanting from the pulpit with great eloquence on the beauties of creation; "Whatever," said he, "comes from the hands of nature, is complete. She forms every thing perfect." One of his congregation, very much deformed, and having a very large hump, went up to him at the close of his discourse, and said, "What think you of me, Holy Father, am I *perfect?*" To which the preacher replied very coolly, "Yes, for a hump backed man, *quite perfect.*"

Mr. Charles Kemble has been in Paris for several days past. He has already, it is said, entered into engagements with some of our actors for the approaching season at Govent garden Theatre. This Theatre, one of the finest in Europe, will be immedrately opened with the representation of a new opera, by Weber. It is asserted that the music of this opera is even finer than that of the *Freischutz.* Mr. Kemble is at present engaged in a negociation with Weber, to induce him to go to London, and superintend in person the arrangement for the representation of his opera.—*Constitutionnel.*

FAIR RETORT.—Some years ago, a large company was dining at the Golden Lion, in Liverpool, one of whom was a Welch curate, meanly clad, and insignificant in appearance. Near him sat a man of gigantic size, remarkable for an enormous nose and impudent face, who fixed on the poor parson as an object of ridicule. He began a conversation with, "I presume, doctor, you have had a college education." "Yes, sir," was the reply, "You look as if you had," was retorted. The Welsh clergyman then inquired, "You too, sir, have enjoyed the advantages of academical instruction?" "Certainly, sir, I have," replied the would-be wit. "You are a member, I make no doubt," added the parson, "of *Brazen Nose* College." "You scoundrel, what do you mean by that?" said the enraged antagonist. Blows succeeded, in which the ecclesiastic displayed his prowess, and very deservedly punished his antagonist.

THE WILL OF THE LATE EARL OF CRAVEN.

The Will of the late Right Hon. William Earl of Craven, Viscount Uffington and Baron of Hampstead Marshall, Berks, was proved in the Prerogative Office, in Doctors' Commons, on the 29th ult.; grant of probate being made to the Right Hon. William Philip, Earl of Sefton, his Lordship's brother-in-law, as one of the executors, power being reserved for the like purpose to the Hon. Henry Augustus Berkely Craven, and the Hon. Richard Kepple Craven, the brothers, the other executors, when they apply for the same.

The estates in the counties of Berks and Wilts are made subject to debts and legacies, but not so as to exonerate the personal property.

The testator confirms the settlement of 2000l. per annum, made to the Countess subsequently to their marriage, and bequeaths to her besides, an additional 2000l. per annum for life. Also a principal sum of 4000l., and the house, furniture, and grounds at Hampstead Park, for life, the wine, &c. there, and all her jewels.

The real estates in Berkshire and Wiltshire are devised to the testator's eldest son, Lord Uffington; those in Middlesex to his second son; and to his third son (charged on the Middlesex estates), 1,540l. per annum, and a separate sum of 10,000l.

The pictures, plate, and furniture, at Coombe Abbey, in the county of Warwick, and at Ashdown Park and Hampstead Lodge, are directed to be considered as heir looms, and to accompany the devise of those estates, accordingly.

To Lady Georgiana Craven, his lordship's sister, he has left 500l. per annum while she continues unmarried, and to Dr. Eden, "for his attention and kindness during his residence in my family," 300l. per annum for life.

The Countess is appointed sole guardian of the children during their minority, and Lord Uffington residuary legatee.

The will is dated the 16th of July, 1825. The personal estate is sworn under 70,000l.

BRIGHTON, SEPT. 1.—The Speaker of the House of Commons dined on Saturday with Mr. J. R. Kemp, M. P., who has a seat near Brighton, called the "Temple." It is the most whimsically contrived building that can be imagined, although the interior is very elegantly fitted up, and was the scene last winter of much hospitality and splendour. This is the same gentleman who was formerly M. P. for Lewes, then vacated his seat, and turning Dissenting Preacher, built a Chapel and Charity School at Brighton, where he preached for two or three years, became tired of being a Saint, gave up his Chapel to another preacher (a lawyer), once more entered into the world, stood a contest for the Borough of Arundel (which at this moment became vacant) in opposition to Parkins, beat him, and took his seat in St. Stephen's despite of a Petition presented by the latter, complaining of an undue return; and to end this eventful history, is now convassing with might and main, and straining every nerve to be elected for the neighbouring borough of Lewes. The Duke of York arrived at the Pavilion last night, about half past ten o'clock. His Royal Highness came in his travelling carriage, and was accompanied by Colonel Anderson. This morning his Royal Highness has been riding on horse-back upon the Steine and Marine Parade, attended by a single groom out of livery, which is the usual custom of the Duke. His Royal Highness looks extremely well.

PUGILISM.

The fight yesterday, between Rough Robin and Big Balloch, alias Buddolloch, (for 50l) was a match of Hercules pitched against Goliah, for both men are great big ones---Rough Robin being about six feet, and his antagonist two or three inches taller. Neither of the men were much known in the London Ring, and the only interest excited was, to see such men fight, as it was considered to be a fair match. Jos. Hudson took Rough Robin by the hand, and offered to back him against any man in England for 50l. several months back, but he could get no customer, the *Dons* not choosing to fight for so small a sum, and the little fellows being rather "shy" of such a customer. At length Tom Belcher brought forth a rival countryman from Cambridgeshire, to accommodate the rough one. The ring was pitched on a beautiful piece of turf, in a place called Noman's Land, about four miles eastward of St. Alban's, and 26 from London. The odds were 6 and 7 to 4 on Robin.

At ten minutes past one the men went into position; Robin seconded by Josh Hudson and Holt; colour brown bird's-eye; and Buddolloch seconded by Harry Harmer and George Head.

ROUNDS.

1. After a good deal of sparring Buddolloch went in with left and right, and hit Robin on the right cheek, but was met by a right-hander on the breast. Buddolloch missed a left-hander; and in a close they both went down, Robin under.

2. Buddolloch went in again with his left; but after a willing exchange, went down, slipping.

3. No blood yet. Buddolloch the favourite ---went in again, but was manfully received by Robin, who struck out left and right; a rough exchange took place, in which Bud. had the best of it; peppering Robin's face till they both went down.

4. Robin shewed a backwardness to begin, but after thinking of it, he made a plunge at Buddolloch, who was unable to resist his weight, and he went down weakly.

5. Buddolloch took the lead and bored Robin to the ropes, where a hard struggle took place to the advantage of Bud---but as Robin tried to hug him, he slipped back through his hands.

6. Buddolloch went in boldly, and had evidently the best science. Robin was too unwieldy, but had strength to bear Buddolloch's blows. which were dealt heavily, till in a close Robin fell on the top of Buddolloch.---2 to 1 on Buddolloch.

7. Buddolloch had the best of this round, but showed strong symptoms of impending weakness.---Betting in favour of Robin.

8. Robin seemed in high spirits, and began to take the lead here, for Buddolloch was rather weak and fell backwards. He could not keep up his head properly.

9. All in favour of Robin, who went on swimmingly to win.

10. Robin bored in on his man, and had the best of it, but as he was staggering back, Buddolloch hit him a hard one on the mug, from which he fell on his second's knee---(Cries of foul.)

11. A passable round to the advantage of Robin, who threw his man, and fell back himself.

12. Similar to the last. Josh Hudson singing *Robin Adair* in high glee.

13. Robin by far the fresher man, and any odds offered on him---no takers.

14. Buddolloch went in but Robin received him coolly, and retreated, till Buddolloch exhausted himself, and fell sprawling.

15. No chance for Buddolloch, who fell quite tired and exhausted.

16. Robin still on the retreating system, and pelting his man, who came up to him weaker and weaker, until in a close he fell---Robin on the top of him, This was a good round.

17. This was a still better round, and poor Buddolloch, though very weak, bored up to his man to the corner of the ring, where he was kept at bay for about two minutes---at last they went both down in a close, amid loud cheers.

18. and last. Buddolloch could only stand up to be knocked down by his own weakness and the weight of Robin, who rushed at him, and it was all over in twenty-five minutes.

REMARKS.

Both these men displayed equal game, but the caution and superior weight of Robin were too much for his rival, who exhausted himself by constantly going in, and trying to bring Robin to book, but it would not do. Robin always retired receiving his opponent's blows, and pushing in his own. In the fall he always had the best of it. It was a good fight of its kind, but neither of the men were much hurt. Buddolloch's left eye was cut and swollen.

Peter Warren takes his benefit to-day, at the Fives Court, and deserves the support of the Fancy.

A fatal combat took place yesterday morning, at day-break, at Dutchfield, near Bushey, between Davenport, a vender of earthenware, and M'Dermot, a labourer, in consequence of a public house dispute on *politics*, on Monday night. The combatants fought awkwardly more than two hours, and at length M'Lermot received a chance right handed blow upon the temple, and he died in the ring.

FIRST LOTTERY.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Sixth-Day's Drawing, Tuesday, 7th Feb. 1826.

PRIZES.

Nos. 3145 5021 5543 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 5337 5547 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 776 2834 5875 5558 5375 3529 1201 4644 3579 718 5090 3585 Prizes 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Seventh-Day's Drawing, Thursday, 9th Feb. 1826.

PRIZES.

No. 4019 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 3821 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 2828 3042 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.

No. 5662 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 2653 6876 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1388 1395 3551 5313 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

Eight-Day's Drawing; Saturday, 11th Feb. 1826

PRIZES.

No. 5656 Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 2052 313 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 1726 2153 1740 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2337 3127 1119 5310 4579 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2919 451 1268 4164 2381 1405 4946 5269 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

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